PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,066—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4352	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5112	W. A. Wheler	9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8005		13th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

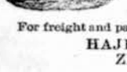
For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sawcon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 2, 1897.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER TO DELAGOA BAY, NOSIBE, DIEGOS SUAREZ, TAMATAV, AND MAURITIUS.



THE S. S. "MOHAMMADI," 1,947 Tons, will sail from Bombay direct for the above Portsen or about the 5th August, 1897, with Cargo and Passengers.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

HAJI ABDUL HOOSEIN HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m. or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 5th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bureh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,224 Tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 3rd August.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	De Maubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,043	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	10th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TREACHER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Would draw attention to their selections of the following

HIGH-CLASS WINES :

SHERRIES
FROM GONSALEZ BYASS & CO.

PORTS
FROM SANDEMAN & CO.

CHAMPAGNES
BY GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, PERINET JOUET, POMMERY AND GRENO.

CLARETS
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF P. DUBOIS & CO.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
BY DEINHARD & CO.

BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES,
MARSALA, HUNGARIAN WINES,
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF

BRANDIES AND WHISKIES.

BEER AND STOUT.
BY FOSTER, BURKE AND STONE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOXES OF WATER COLOURS.

COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES.

"LOCK" MAHOGANY BOXES.

				Rs.	a.
No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.				13	8
" 2.— "	18	"	"	18	8
" 3.— "	24	"	"	27	8

"CADDY LID" MAHOGANY BOXES.

				Rs.	a.
No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.				30	0
" 2.— "	18	"	"	40	0

"SUPERIOR CADDY LID" MAHOGANY BOXES.

				Rs.	a.
No. 1.—Fitted with 18 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.				52	0
" 2.— "	24	"	"	90	0
Johann Faber's Retouching Box, containing 4 Artists' Pencils, HB, BB, H, HH. Leather stump, Fraser and Refills				1	8
"The Public School" Colour Box, containing 12 half pans of moist Water Colours. 1 Tube Chinese White. 1 Tube Sepia and 4 Camel Hair Brushes				5	0

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

				Rs.	a.
Indian Ink (Best) Hexagonal large size				3	8
Do.	do.	do.	Lion Head	1	0
Do.	do.	do.	per dozen	10	0

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

LUNGILI ! LUNGILI !!

THE GREAT AFRICAN REMEDY for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, so much spoken of by the Medical Profession.

PER OUNCE BOTTLE Rs. 4-4.

Chemists & Druggists, Bombay. MADON, SONS & CO., CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY. Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12 ; Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14 ; Souchong ans. 12 ; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS
FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS,
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., *&c.*

TOYS ! TOYS ! ! DOLLS ! DOLLS ! !
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticura Soap
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent Boxes	Honey Water	Honey Soap
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Lavender Water	Pears' Otto Rose Soap	
Eau de Bolot	Egg Julien Truffits	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Maccassar Oil
Fleur de Riz	Rowland's Kalydor	Piver's Eau de Lupponax	Cosmotique
Royal Powder	Bay Rum	Bloom of Roses	Symta and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pears' Soap	Floriline	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
Carbolic soap	Poudre de Riz	Golden Hair Wash	Photocome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Poudre de Java	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Vinolia Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Loyd's Euxis
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Terebene Soap	Chamberated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camporated Myrrh and Chalk	Velentine
Florida Water	French Soap, Assorted	Rose Leaf Powder	
Rimmel's Pomade	Brilliantine		

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		

1884 Vintage.
Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "D'Co. BALDUINO" Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 2nd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SAL or TEAK SLEEPERS for BRIDGES are required by the 31st December, 1897, the sleepers being 10 feet by 10 inches by 8 inches cut square from sound timber. The rate quoted per sleeper must include delivery at the Bezwada or Kmpore Termini of the Bezwada-Madras Railway—and quotation will also be received for delivery at Nellore as well as at Bezwada or Ennore. Arrangements will be made to pass lots of sleepers not less than 400 in number at any station on the East Coast, Southern Mahratta, South India or Madras Railways. Lots of less than 400 will be passed at the places of delivery mentioned above. Tenderers should state the number they undertake to supply and the date of completion of delivery. In the event of tenders being at the same or nearly the same rates preference will probably be given to the lots which will be delivered earliest. For further particulars and forms of tenders apply to the Engineer-in-Chief, Bezwada-Madras Railway, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest a. Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	785
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Local Agents.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for summer or Winter Season.

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WANTED, for the CLICKMAGALUR Town, a competent SURVEYOR for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, for taking a Survey of the Town and preparing a Drainage Map.

2. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the end of August next. Only passed and experienced Candidates need apply.

N. GOPOULIENGAR,
For President of the Municipalities in the Kadur District.
Clickmagalur, 26th July, 1897.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN QUETTA.

"THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL," well furnished, with Billiard Table, &c. The only Hotel in Quetta; affording a capital opportunity to an energetic man. Apply to—

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRUSSELS' CARPETS SUITABLE FOR LARGE HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the Manufacturers, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., the following:—

A lot of handsome Brussels' carpets of superior quality and best design and pattern for large drawing rooms.

Sizes—7 1-2 by 4 1-2, 9 by 9, 12 by 8, 18 by 15, 20 1-4 by 15 23 3-4 by 18 feet.

Each piece will be put up for sale to suit the convenience of the buyers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, cabinets with mirrors, Wimbridge's splendid sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer, handsome Japanese jar and vases, rich oil paintings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, standard lamps, Brussales' hall carpet, best plated-glass and porcelain ware, matting, chicks, copper utensils, 1 dog-cart with pony, 1 victoria with 2 ponies, etc., etc., the property of the late H. NEWTON, Esq., Water Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

On MONDAY, the 9th August, 1897, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Mahaluxmee, the whole of the above artistically designed furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1897.

NOTICES.

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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
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For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., gun-fire, on the 23rd August, 1897. Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Tons.
November, 1897	7,000
December ,,	8,000
January, 1898	8,000
February ,,	8,000
March ,,	5,000
July ,,	7,000
August ,,	7,000
September ,,	7,000
October ,,	8,000
Total	65,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, of best steam coal. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,010,000

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Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 2-1m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-35m., 8-18a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Art Society, Elphinstone College, 5-30 p.m.
Brazil's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Medows Street, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

NAGPUNCHMI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Nagpunchmi fair, will take place, to-day, at Nagdavie Street, Pydhownie, and Bellassis Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CORPORATION.—Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, J. P., and Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B. A., are candidates at the ensuing Municipal general elections for two of the eight Corporation seats from the Bhuleshvar Ward.

THE LUKMANJI SULEMANJI AND HASANALI SULEMANJI BORAH CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July last the total attendance of patients was 3,016, of whom 1,194 were males, 987 females, and 835 children. The daily average attendance was 97.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 2,890, the daily average being 93, and new admissions 681—Parsees 389, Hindus 797, Mahomedans 708, and Christians 691; while 57 children were vaccinated during the month.

A MILL ACCIDENT—Durgaprasad, a Hindu millhand, aged twenty-two years, engaged in the Hope Mill, accidentally had his left arm fractured while at work in the mill on Sunday afternoon. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and was detained under treatment.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Telegraph and C Company Middlesex Regiment. Kick-off 5-30. The following is the Telegraph Team:—J. Steers, J. Edwards, G. Harle, W. Macqueen, H. Pell, A. Michael, F. Harris, D. Reeves, E. Perkins, W. Mason, and T. J. McRae. Reserve—W. Sell.

BURGLARY AT VITHALWADY.—Rutton, a Hindu widow, residing alone in a room at Vithalwady, has reported to the police that during her absence from home at Bhuleshwar Temple, on Saturday afternoon, her room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, and Rs. 20 in cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 110, were stolen from a cupboard, which was also forced open.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OUTSIDE THE POLICE COURT.—Five persons were placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged with disorderly behaviour outside the court on Saturday. They were amongst the spectators attracted to the court by the Tilak case. The cases were not pressed, and all the defendants were discharged with a caution.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Mr. Pennington, residing at Parel, was, on Sunday evening, driving along the Queen's Road, when the horse took fright at a passing train, and dashed against a Municipal lamp. The animal then broke away, and dashing along the Queen's Road, emerged on the Esplanade Road, and took its mad career towards the Apollo Bunder, where it was eventually secured.

ACCIDENT TO A REFORMATORY BOY.—Alli Hoosein Mungal, a Mahomedan lad, aged fifteen years, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, employed in the Madhowji Dhanmay Mills, Foras Road, was, on Saturday morning, working in the mill, when he accidentally had the index finger of the right hand jammed in a carding machine. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured finger was amputated from the first joint.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	.....	City Sight
Fantasia	.....	On Popular Ballads
Dance	.....	Medieval
Selection	.....	Ernani
Valse	.....	An Schonen Blauen Donau
Galop	.....	The Cyclists

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"TOMMY ATKINS" IN TROUBLE.—About half-past 11 o'clock, on Friday night, two soldiers, belonging to the Royal Artillery got into a victoria at the Temple Bar Hotel, and almost before the driver could put the carriage in motion, they knocked the man off his seat, and then drove off along the Esplanade Road, through the Church Gate Street, on to the Queen's Road, where the conveyance collided with a lamp-post, completely wrecking it. The horse was injured, and the victoria was damaged considerably. After the accident the two soldiers ran away, but the police followed and arrested them. They were then handed over to the Military authorities, and their case was gone into by the Commanding Officer.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says:—The committee received a further sum of Rs. 29 on behalf of the late Mr. Dhanjibhai Eduljee Allbless for the Famine Relief Fund at Nargol, in the Minargaon Mahal, Thana District. Total receipt of the sum to date Rs. 1,434.—The Municipality presented Rs. 200 to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the medical dispensary at Bhewndee for the appreciation of his services rendered during the prevalence of the epidemic at that station.—Mr. Waman Eshwant Rajee, second-class Magistrate at Bandora, has been invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV. of 1890 in the Thana District.—Mr. Kharshedjee Fardunjee Karaka, Head Accountant at Thana, has been promoted to third grade Head Accountant in the Northern Division. Mr. Trimbak Sakharam, Sub-Registrar at Moorbad, is promoted to third grade Sub-Registrar in the Northern Circle.—There were 21 cases of cholera and 19 deaths in the town during the last week. Mr. Nasarwanjee, brother of Dewan Bahadur Kharsetjee Rustumjee Thanawalla, Minister of Rutlam State, died of cholera on Wednesday last. A Telee woman died of cholera in Rungaree Street this morning.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.—From the general statement of affairs for the twenty-third half-year ended 30th June last, it will be seen that the Commercial Bank of India has continued to prosper, and this in spite of a very "tight" money market. In December last the capital of the bank was increased by 15 lakhs, of which Rs. 9,83,494 and odd had been paid at the close of the half-year under review. The paid-up capital thus stood at 34,80,771-5-10. A sum of Rs. 3,78,125 represents premium on capital and this has been added to the Reserve Fund, bringing that Fund up to Rs. 13,78,125. On payment of the balance of new capital, which is being rapidly called in, the Reserve Fund will be increased to Rs. 16,09,000. The balance to be called in is Rs. 5,19,228-10-2. The gross income for the six months amounted to Rs. 5,85,948-11-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,26,996-8-8, the balance brought forward from the previous half-year was Rs. 3,042-3-5, leaving, available for distribution, Rs. 1,62,394-6-3. On this sum two quarterly dividends absorb Rs. 1,24,315-8-6 per cent, interest per annum on capital not dividend-bearing absorbs Rs. 22,541-11-0, while the balance, Rs. 15,737-3-3, is carried forward. The directors' remark on the unprecedentedly high rates of the Presidency banks during the whole of the season, 10 and 11 per cent, having been quoted for some time. "Such stringency is not desirable in the interest of trade, and when coupled with plague and famine, the extreme tension makes working difficult, if not dangerous; and yet it is surprising to note that failures have been conspicuous by their absence during the half-year." The new branches opened in Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi in the early part of the year have already justified their existence and expectations are fairly entertained of their doing better as they become better known. A London office of the bank was opened on the 30th inst., No. 12, King William Street, which will, no doubt, be found a great convenience by the constituents of the bank while on leave or on retirement.

RAIN FLOODS IN BOMBAY STREETS.—Even after a moderate shower of rain many of the streets of Bombay become flooded to an abnormal extent, the streets being many inches under water for half-an-hour or more after the rain has ceased. We do not know whether this is due to defective arrangements for the carrying off of storm water, or to neglect in seeing that these are working efficiently. Complaints on this subject crop up annually in the Bombay papers, and it appears to us that the responsible officials would do well to look into this matter. Some of the storm-water drains do not appear to be at all large enough for the work they are expected to do, and in other cases it is possible that the openings are obstructed by rubbish, which the Municipal servants are not careful enough to remove.—*Indian Engineering.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A MOSLEM PAPER.

In the case of defamation brought by Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Macba against Azmattulla Khan, editor and proprietor of the *Turkish Flag*, which was dismissed by Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, the following statement was filed by Mr. Mir Ann Ali, barrister-at-law, counsel for the accused, on behalf of his client:—

"I am a native of Rampur and an ex-Rissaldar of the Bombay Cavalry. For the last three or four years I have been residing in Bombay as I own here house property and do commission work for three Native States, besides being a permanent agent to three States. I do work for and am in communication with several Princes, Amirs, and Nawabs. My father was a confidential Subha (i.e. Collector) under the Gwalior State for a period extending over forty-two years. At Neemuch for his meritorious and distinguished services to the British Government he received the sword of Major-General from the then Viceroy, Earl of Northbrook. On another occasion he was presented with a revolver from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in recognition of services rendered. He was honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur by the Earl of Dufferin, on the recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Martin for services rendered to the British Government.

"I had received a direct commission in the army on the recommendation of Major-General Gillespie, Major-General Luck, Brigadier-General Gatacre, and Colonel Willoughby. I voluntarily resigned my commission a few years ago, and hold numerous testimonials from H. E. Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief of India, and from other Generals, Colonels, and eight military officers.

"During the months that the plague was raging in Bombay the "Moslem Herald," one of the Urdu papers printed and published in Bombay, wrote very seditious and inflammatory articles likely to excite disaffection amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay on the subject of the plague rules and measures then newly formulated and introduced under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897. The said "Moslem Herald" published a series of articles, some of them under the signature of Hassan Macba, which were particularly likely to create a disturbance amongst the uneducated masses. It is well known that Mahomedans are highly on questions of religious and social customs. The said communications and articles were by no means written in a temperate tone, and at a time when the minds of the Mahomedan public were excited it was considered that the writings would have produced serious consequences. With the object of removing and correcting to the best of my ability and lights the seditious effects produced by such contributions as were contained in the "Moslem Herald" and to persuade my Mahomedan brethren of Bombay to refrain from offering or attempting to offer resistance to the lawful and sensible acts of the authorities, I started a paper, called the "Turkish Flag." Highly respectable Mahomedans of Bombay who were co-operating with the government heard and soul impressed upon me the necessity of placing before the public the acts of the officials in their proper and reasonable light, thus remedying the mischief done by papers like the "Moslem Herald." I bear no personal malice to the complainant, and it is absolutely untrue that I ever asked the assistance or patronage of the complainant for my paper since I am a man of means and help many Urdu papers of Bombay, N.-W. P., the Punjab, etc., much less that we had an altercation over the name to be given to the paper, as alleged by him. This puerile suggestion is a mere after-thought and does not prove any malice on my part, which the prosecution ought to have established beyond any shadow of doubt.

That I did not intend to harm the reputation of the complainant by publishing Ex. A., which read as a whole is not defamatory of him in the sense of Explanation 4 to Sec. 499, it contains on its face no such imputation as directly or indirectly lowers his moral or intellectual character in the estimation of others. Besides the complainant has not proved by evidence that he is lowered in the estimation of anybody in consequence of the same. That the greater portion of Ex. A. refers to the "Moslem Herald" and not to the complainant. Any unbiassed reader acquainted with the opinions and writings of the "Moslem Herald" and the complainant would construe the remarks in Ex. A. as applying to the "Moslem Herald" and not to the complainant. That the matter complained of (Ex. A.) is a fair and *bona fide* criticision of the opinions of the complainant expressed in the "Moslem Heralds" in its issue of the 20th April 1897, and previous issues on the public question of the connection of the Mahomedans of Bombay with the National Indian Congress and the measures taken by Government for the suppression of the plague and as such protected by the 3rd Exception Section 499. Besides the complainant decried everything that Government did, and with regard to the mosque and burial-ground questions his conduct and attitude were hostile to Government in the extreme. In fact, the house at Narelwady was not a mosque at all, but the complainant wanted the masses to believe that it was one. Needless to observe that the results would have been as disastrous as in Calcutta, where there was actually a riot for the sake of a house like the one at Narelwady.

"That the complainant by writing the letters in the "Moslem Herald," put in and marked Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, rough translation whereof is annexed, submitted the opinions therein expressed to the judgment of the public and that in fairly criticising the same and the character of their writers in so far as the same appears from the said opinions I was within the bounds of Exception 3 under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and as such protected by it.

"That most of the expressions complained of by the complainant as defamatory of him are merely colloquial phrases commonly used by Urdu writers which do not convey any insult or imputation to anybody, but are used merely for the purpose of embellishing the language used in the said writing. The expressions such as these will not be construed by any impartial reader of Urdu as anything else than surplus age put in merely for the sake of adornment and display.

The whole crusade in the papers was a political one and privately I bear no ill-will or malice towards the complainant, whom I regard as a friend of mine to this day. I pray your Worship on perusing my article in the light of his contributions will come to the conclusion that my writing was a mild reply to his fiery and seditious articles and acquit me."

In disposing of the case the Magistrate said: Mr. Mahomed Macba complains that an article in the "Turkish Flag" dated the 24th May 1897, is defamatary of him. The article attacks the "Moslem Harald" for advocating the cause of the Congress and for stating that the Mahomedans are more inclined than formerly to join the Congress, and in connection with this subject attacks Mahomed Macba for the opinion he has expressed in differreut articles published in that paper. It asks, who is Mahomed Macba, and says all that is known of him is that he occasionally gives a tea party to common people in a dilapidated tomb. The word "tomb" may be translated as "Macbara" in Arabic, and Mr. Macba objects to this pun upon his name. No true Mussulman, the writer says, would join the congress, because of Mr. Macba's shriekings and would pay no attention to such absurdities—that is, to such absurd recommendations. "Behold the glory of God, that even a dilapidated tomb" should desire to be called a mosque! May God save us. This implies that Macba, who is an ordinary person, is desirous of being considered a prophet or saint, and a warning is added, that when an ant gets wings its destruction is near. :" Though it is not yet eight days since the tomb was constructed, it has become crooked." This phrase means, perhaps, that Macba, who is a young and unknown man, has already expressed crooked opinions, and the passage goes on to express a hope that he will "repair the tomb," that is, correct his opinions, otherwise he will be criticised more severely "We are afraid, less the tomb should turn into a Hindu burning-ground"—seems to mean that this Mussulman, who is or sought to be approved to Hindu ideas of the Congress, will eventually adopt their views. The Mussulmans would pay no respect to such a 'monkey' like man, but the Hindus would regard him as a Hunooman or monkey god"—that is, Macba would become as distinctively "a Hindu in opinions as the monkey god is distinctive of the Hindus in religion. The article then observes: "This youngster is not even so old as to be able to stand up for prayers with grown up men, and yet he comes forward to be a leader." And calls on him "to awake even now from his mad sleep." The rest of the article is a direct attack upon the sentiments and opinions of the "Moslem Herald." Mahomed Macba complains of this article as defamatory, but I am not able to conclude that it is so. Some expressions in the article are not in good taste, and are vulgar, but as a whole the article is a criticism of Macba's opinions regarding the Congress. He has in a series of letters to the "Moslem Herald" attacked the Government for promoting the search of houses, the segregation of the sick, the closing of the burial-grounds, and the stoppage of pilgrimage to Mecca, and has intimated in opinion, that as such measures have alienated Mussulman sympathy, the Mussulmans would do well if they joined in the Congress movement. Macba may have considered it right to express such opinions, but it is also right for others to express their disagreement with these opinions. If he censures others, he must expect to be censured. The article of which he complains is not complimentary and was not meant to be complimentary. It tells him that his opinions are of no importance and will not influence anybody, that he is a young and comparatively unknown man and he should not assume to be a leader of the Mussulmans and presume to advise them in the matter of the Congress. The writer has seized upon the similarity of the name Macba to Macbara, a tomb, and has made several fanciful allusions to it, but the article is not defamatory. The accused is discharged.

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Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THROUGH communication at the Gurrah break on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway was restored on the afternoon of the 30th July.

THE War Office authorities declare there is no intention whatever of placing the Duke of Connaught in the office of Adjutant-General. The subject has been one of acrimonious discussion until now, and some of the criticisms are remorselessly candid.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN HEHIR, the Health Officer, on his tour of service being fulfilled, has been ordered by the Government of India to join his regiment, though the Nizam's Government applied for a five years' extension of his services. He is to leave next week.

THE probable consumption of jute between August 1897 and July is estimated at 2,174,000 bales, or an increase of 617,000 bales on the annual average consumption in 1893-94 and 1895-96. The estimated consumption in 1896-97 was 18,371,300 bales.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the following further allotment for famine relief works in the districts noted:—Lohardagga, Rs. 2,500; Durbhunga, Rs. 7,000; Mozufferpore Rs. 5,000; Champarun, Rs. 5,000; Saran, Rs. 3,000 and Shahabad, Rs. 5,000.

THE accident met with by Mr. Plowden at Ooty does not appear to be so slight as was supposed. His face is completely disfigured. The medical opinion here is that he must undergo an operation, and as there are no specialists here he has to go home on leave.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, pointing out that the present date of issuing the final forecast of the jute crop is most inappropriate, inasmuch as the outturn depends very largely on the state of the river Brahmaputra in September. The communication suggests the date of issue should be delayed for a month, *i. e.*, to the last week of September.

THE fact that German exports to India last year were less than the year previous and that the imports from India were greater, leads us to enquire how German trade generally compared with that of Great Britain during 1896. If we may believe the British Consul-General at Hamburg, nearly a million pounds worth more articles were imported into the Fatherland from Great Britain than into Great Britain from Germany. And in this connection Consul-General Ward sets his face resolutely against the croakers who predict the speedy exploitation of our markets by Germans. "With regard to German commercial relations with Great Britain, we must seriously warn Germans against believing the exaggerated statement frequently made of late in England with the object of showing that German commerce and industries are about to drive British trade everywhere out of the markets of the world. In reality the state of things is that the value of the aggregate exports from Germany, which in 1885 was 2,915,000,000 marks, and that of the aggregate exports from the United Kingdom, which was then 4,260,000,000 marks, were respectively in the years 1894 and 1895 as follows, viz.: Aggregate German exports, 3,051,000,000 and 3,424,000,000 marks, and aggregate exports from the United Kingdom, 4,320,000,000 and 4,520,000,000 marks.' It will thus be seen that during the ten years the trade of Germany advanced considerably, while that of England fell off slightly.

A DESPATCH has been officially published in the United States as our telegrams told us attacking the British share in the Behring Straits negotiations concerning seal fishing. It impudently and bitterly impugns British faith in the matter, and is said to be the production of Senator Sherman. The "New York Times" calls Sherman's letter "a string of insults;" the "Post" says "The despatch confirms all that has already been said about his bad manners. Mr. Sherman's method is irritating because it imputes bad faith to Great Britain. "The political exigencies of the situation is a locution not used in diplomacy except where one party wishes to make continuance of correspondence difficult. If Lord Salisbury had used it, the tone and the character of their writers in so far as the same appears from the said opinions I was within the bounds of Exception 3 under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and as such protected by it. refined manners. It will be no wonder if such language results in a polite refusal to re-open the question at this time." Correspondents state in subsequent despatches that Mr. Sherman has assumed a stronger attitude.

THE famine returns for the past week show a reduction in the number receiving relief of 241,650, the grand total however still exceeds 3,220,000. The provinces where the decrease has occurred are the North-West Provinces 209,000, Bengal 44,000, the Punjab nearly 24,000, and Central India 16,600. Madras has an increase of about 34,000 and Bombay of 19,000. There were over 83⅓,000 persons in Madras receiving relief on July 24th.

THE E. I. Railway earnings week ending 17th July, Rs. 9,99,787; miles open 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 588. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,35,476; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 491; increase, Rs. 1,61,311; per mile open, Rs. 97. From 1st July, 1897, to 17th July, 1897, Rs. 25,12,474. From 1st July, 1896, to 17th July, 1896, Rs. 20,82,408; increase, Rs. 4,30,066.

WORK on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which will link Cuttack with Howrah *via* Midnapur, and Sini with Midnapur, has been steadily proceeded with this year. The mileage in all is 364, the section being as follows: Cuttack to Midnapur, 192 miles; Sini, on the main line to Midnapur, 100 miles; Midnapur to Howrah, 72 miles. The lines when completed will, on the one hand, connect the East Coast Railway with Calcutta, and on the other, will give the Bengal-Nagpur Company direct access to Howrah from Sini through Midnapur. The passenger terminus will be at Howrah, where a new joint-station will be built on the site of the present terminus of the East India Railway. This station will probably cost between 20 and 30 lakhs, and the building should be a handsome one, worthy of Calcutta. The necessary room will be found by removing the E. I. R. waggon sheds and yard from their present very cramped position to Lilloah, five miles up the line, where it is hope that a suitable site will be available at a reasonable figure. The Bengal-Nagpur goods station will be at Shalimar with a steam-ferry connecting it with the docks, but the whole foreshore from Shalimar to Howrah can be used, as the rails will run alonside the river and cargo can be loaded by boats into vessels lying in the stream. The decision as regards a central station in Calcutta itself was arrived at some time ago, when it was decided that the joint terminus should be at Howrah.

DURING the greater part of the week just passed the monsoon was light and the weather only showery. The more exposed coasts, such as the west coast of the Peninsula and the south coast of Lower Burma, have received daily fairly heavy rain, but elsewhere only scattered showers, with some local heavy falls, as, for instance, 8 inches at Bareilly on the 24th, have been received. At the close of the week, however, a change had set in, pressure differences had increased, the monsoon had become stronger, and the rainfall area had extended so as to include all parts of the country except the central and west Punjab, the Deccan and Madras. This week of generally light rain-fall left the fall of the present monsoon period even more in defect than was the case last week, and the only districts in the meteorological returns which do not show a deficient rainfall up to date are Lower Burma, Behar, the west coast of the Peninsula, and one or two districts in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Central India; while in parts of Bengal the rainfall is 13 to 17 inches, and in parts of the Central Provinces 12 to 13 inches short of the normal. Existing conditions, however, appear to promise heavier and more extensive rain this week than last, though the strong monsoon is not generally favourable for rain in the Deccan and Madras.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DISPUTE REGARDING COTTON BETWEEN JAPANESE AND BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

YANOSUKI MITSUI AND ANOTHER VS. OOKERDA KHETSEY.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,905-2-0, being Rs. 129-14-7, the equivalent of 70 dollars and 99 cents, being the difference of the amount between the sale proceeds of 90 bales of cotton sold on behalf of the defendant, and the amount advanced to the defendant in respect of the cotton; and the sum of Rs. 5,835-3-5, the equivalent of dollars 3,188 and 84 cents, being the loss sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of 300 bales of Julgaum cotton sold to the plaintiffs by the defendant not being according to the sample, according to which the goods were warranted to be sold, making in all Rs. 5,965-2-0, with interests and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Linshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant, on the 12th January 1893, consigned to the plaintiffs at Japan for sale 90 bales of cotton which were shipped by the s. s. "Bisagno," and drew a bill against the shipment for 4,400 dollars on the plaintiffs at Hongkong. The defendant negotiated the bill in Bombay, received the proceeds, and handed the plaintiffs in Bombay the invoice for the cotton, showing the cost as Rs. 10,765-0-4. The plaintiffs paid the bill in due course. The cotton, on being sold, realised dollars 4,464 and 65 cents, leaving a balance on the whole transaction due to the plaintiffs, of 70 dollars 99 cents. On the 4th March 1893, the defendant agreed with the plaintiffs in Bombay to sell them 300 bales of Julgaum cotton at 17 dollers 40 cents per parcel, equal to 13⅓ lbs. A letter embodying the terms of the contract was sent by defendant to plaintiffs in Bombay. The cotton was to be equal to sample handed to plaintiffs firm in Bombay, and it was to be delivered by defendant in Japan, and delivery was to be taken there. The plaintiffs' agent in Bombay forwarded the sample to the plaintiffs at Japan in order to enable them to take delivery; and the defendant selected and shipped 300 bales by the S.S. Lombardy; but the 300 bales were, when delivery came to be taken, found to be of much inferior quality to sample. The defendant drew a bill against the plaintiffs for the contract price, which was paid by the plaintiffs. On its being found that the cotton was not up to sample, a survey was called on the same by the British Consul at the instance of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, on the 1st May 1893, sent to the defendant a letter which he declined to receive, and requested them to send it to certain persons he alleged to be the trustees of a composition deed he had executed, but to which the plaintiffs are not parties. The plaintiffs accordingly did so on the 2nd May 1893. The said cotton was sold and fetched only dollars 13,567 and 62 cents, or 1,912 dollars and 81 cents less than the price the plaintiffs had paid. If the cotton had been up to sample, it would have fetched at least dollars 15,480 and 43 cents; and the plaintiffs claimed the difference between that sum and the proceeds of the cotton as damages or compensation. They also claimed to recover dollars 1,275 and 85 cents for interest, storage, survey fees, expenses, and charges, making the total, claimed in respect of the 300 bales, dollars 3,188 and 64 cents. The plaintiffs were willing in order to avoid expense, to claim the difference between the proceeds of the cotton as estimated by the surveyors, and the contract price, plus the other damages claimed, and sent to the defendant a letter on the 2nd October 1893. They made a further demand on the 1st March 1894.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied that the agreement between him and the plaintiffs as to the 300 bales of cotton, was correctly stated in plaint. The samples, handed to the plaintiffs in the Bombay, was handed to them in order that 'the cotton might be compared with the samples before shipment, and it was compared with the sample by the plaintiffs' representative, in Bombay before shipment, and was approved by him as equal to the sample. The defendant thereupon shipped the cotton to Yokohama, paying the charges for freight and insurance thereof, and drew upon the plaintiffs in Hongkong a demand draft for the full invoice value of the bales. The defendant said that, upon the shipment by him of the cotton and the payment of the charges, his liability under the agreement terminated, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to hold a survey on the cotton in Japan and to charge him with the monies alleged by the surveyors to be due. Defendant denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to payment of any monies on account of the 300 bales of cotton. By an indenture dated 10th April, 1893, the defendant made over to certain trustees the whole of his property, moveable and immoveable, for the benefit of his creditors and with their consent, and the defendant was therefore unable to bring into court the sum of Rs. 129-14-7, which he admitted to be due to the plaintiff; but he submitted the plaintiffs were entitled only to a decree for the sum without costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's Cotton circular dated Hongkong, July 14, says:—Various elements have been in play in the Yarn market during the past fortnight to enhance values to the extent of dols. 2 to dols. 4 in No. 20—of dols. 2 to dols. 3 in Nos. 10 and 2—and of dols. ½ to dols. 1½ in No. 16. First and foremost, the entire removal of the Plague restrictions in Tonquin has created an extensive inquiry for superior grades of No. 20 from that direction, and as this inquiry has gone in conjunction with inquiries from almost all the other consuming districts, as much for No. 20 as for Nos. 10 and 12, dealers have not been slow to evince an unusual amount of activity to secure eligible qualities, and they have so far carried their point by their own methods that, before the establishment of a rise in prices consequent on the heavy decline in Rupee exchange, about 4,000 bales have been purchased by them at previous rates as forward to arrive in four to six weeks time, over and above heavy settlements effected by them of goods on spot. Latterly holders, finding themselves under the heavy spell of a decline in exchange to the further extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 under the manipulation of sterling in India, have had to harden their views considerably as to prices, with the result of a rise as above in rates, and there has hardly remained any grade and description of No. 20 which could be quoted to-day under dols. 100, in as much as almost all threads of this count have gone over the latter figure to the extent of dols. 2½ to dols. 6, and Nos. 10 and 12 of superior grades have to be quoted mostly over dols. 91—up to dols. 92 to dols 94 for the former and dols. 92 to dols. 95½ for the latter. Of No. 16 only exceptional threads have risen dols. 1½ to dols. 1½. The rest have been rather slow to move, but in anticipation of a strong demand from the North heavy shipments of these have been made to Shanghai. Japanese Spinnings have been dealt in this fortnight to the extent of 700 to 800 bales Nos. 20 and 12. The former has risen to dols. 104 to dols. 107 and the latter to dols. 98½ to dols. 100, and this rise has also had to share to raise up prices of Indian threads. Total sales of the latter, ready and forward, amount to 10,000 bales made up of

2,700	bales of No. 20	sold at	dols. 96	to dols.	105
450	"	" 16	"	92 to "	103½
2,150	"	" 12	"	85 to "	95½
4,500	"	" 10	"	81 to "	85
150	"	" 8	"	81 to "	81
50	"	" 6	"	81	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,100 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of 5,000 bales—at 7,700 bales consiting of—

3,300	bales of No. 20	2,500	bales of No. 10
1,000	" " " 16	100	" " 8
600	" " " 12	100	" " 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 155½ wire and Rs. 155 post.

Shanghai has also been very active, although owing to paucity of stocks the volume of business has not gone over 3,000 bales. Rates have advanced about a tael to two for Nos. 20 and 10, and about half a tael to one for No. 10. Japanese Spinnings owing to scarcity of Indian threads have been in strong demand quite outstripping the supply. Of local manufactures about 1,000 bales "International's" have been reported as sold as loose without packing of Nos. 14 and 16 at Tls. 75·50 and Tls. 78 respectively duty free. Sales of Indian Spinnings comprise about

2,000	bales of No. 20	sold at	Tls. 76·50	to	79
600	" "	" 16	" "	74	to 78
1,000	" "	" 10	" "	67·50	to 71·50

leaving unsold stock at 3,500 bales. Exchange on India as on the 9th instant has been advised as declined to Rs. 214 wire and Rs. 214½ post.

In Japan, owing to local as well as Chana demand, manufacturers have been enhancing their prices to dols. 102 and dols. 103 for No. 20 and dols. 100 and dols. 101 for No. 16, but even with these rates supplies have not been very free.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and donations received for account of the Nursing Fund, E.G. Hospital:—

		Subscriptions Rs.	Donations. Rs.
	Amount previously acknowledged ..	1,275	5,270
July 23	H C		50
" 24	Messrs Glade and Co.		50
" 26	Mr R N Campion		20
" 31	Mr C H S Boggs		50
Aug. 2	The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co.		50

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CRICKET.

NAVAL DEFENCES VS. TELEGRAPH.

THE cricket match played between the Naval Defences and the Telegraph, on the Marine Battalion ground resulted in a victory for the latter by 67 runs. Nigel Jones, D'Silva, and Page batted well for the Telegraph. Vining of the, Naval, only batsman who got double figures. Netscher and Pitcher bowled very well, the former captured 6 wickets for 25 runs and the latter 3 for 19.

The following are the scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

D'Silva, c Corbett, b Julius	38
Netscher, b Watts	13
McRae, run out	0
Page, not out	23
Johnson, c Henderson, b Watts	0
Nigel Jones, b Julius	30
Cassells, b Julius	6
Rowe	Did not bat.
Pitcher	
Chitts	
Perkins	
Extras	1
Total	111

INDIAN DEFENCES.

Waters, c Johnson, b Netscher	8
Gardner, c Netscher, b Pitcher	2
Garwood, b Netscher	0
Watts, c Chitts, b Netscher	5
Henderson, c Netscher, b Pitcher	7
Vining, c and b Netscher	11
Corbett, b Netscher	1
Julius, b Pitcher	5
Earle, run out	7
Richardson, not out	2
Lyall, c Johnson, b Netscher	2
Total	44

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PERSIAN CLUB.

Inclemency of the weather completely spoiled what under other circumstances would have been a very well-contested game between the above old rivals on Sunday last. Owing to the sodden state of the pitch about three hours' cricket only was possible, and this time, as was to be expected, hardly proved long enough to give any result. This old club batted first, and the total, which at one time appeared hardly likely to reach 50, was made to read 69 runs, mainly by the steady play of Tabak, who, going in fifth, carried his bat for 23 runs, and by the forcing game shown by Dubash (11) and Billimoria (Junior) 10. The Hindus's had to be thankful to Patkar's and L. Bhandari's bowling, and the nice fielding by which their efforts were backed up, for this result. Each of the bowlers divided nine wickets between them at a moderate cost enough and the fieldsmen succeeded in throwing out a couple of the batsmen. The Hindu innings commenced at five. When two wickets went down for eleven runs their enthusiasm appeared very low, but courage was soon brought back as the pair of Bhandari brothers played out time and added 29 to the score. The elder played the best cricket of the two, as against the one chance he gave, his brother gave three during the partnership. The visiting bowlers did their level best, and had the chances been accepted, the call of time would have shown the downfall of at least half the side and made the draw more even.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A cricket match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana was played at the Islam Gymkhana last Saturday.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabji, run out	62
Hadi C Tyabji, b Daver	1
Ibrahim Rahimtulla, b Dustur	2
Mohmed Arabi, b Dustur	2
Dawood Nensi, c Naigamwala, b Daver	0
Sufli C Tyabji, b Naigamwala	25
Comrudin, c Spencer, b Daver	9
E C. Suleman, c Naigamwalla, b Daver	9
Ismail Ahmedi, run out	1
Dawood Ebrahim, c Khiras, b Batliwala	9
Sayed Jelal, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	121

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

HAVING noticed Reuter's latest telegraphic news in our report of Saturday evening's date, we open to-day under the head of

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	1,45,900
" " Branches	Inc. "	5,94,337
Other "	Inc. "	27,37,930
Government Securities	Inc. "	15,17,079
Other authorised "	Unchanged	
Loans on Govt, &c.	Inc. "	7,09,413
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	5,07,001
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	1,28,597
Cash	Inc. "	16,00,000

In presence of the continued decrease in the demand for accommodation, the Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day shows an addition in each of the items of which it is made up, save only in Bills Discounted and purchased, in which a falling off of 5 lakhs is disclosed. 16½ lakhs, at some 227½ lakhs, is the amount of the addition to the Cash Balance, compared with an increase of over 22½ lakhs in the previous week, at 210½ lakhs. Private Deposits were augmented last week to the extent of 27½ lakhs, and Government Securities to that of 15 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head and as well at the Branches, increased by 1½ lakh and 5¾ lakhs, respectively; Loans by 7 lakhs; and Balances with other Banks by 1½ lakh.

COTTON.—Beyond a few purchases made on account of the local mills there has been no business reported to-day, and the market is very quiet, with rates about the same. New Cotton is also very quiet; for Broach Rs. 210 per candy is quoted, and for Bengal Rs. 165.

The advices to hand by wire this morning from the Cotton-growing districts report that at Bellary alone no rain has fallen since the end of last week, and the food-grains there are suffering from want of rain, the weather being dry. At other places throughout the area the rainfall ranged from ¼ inch to 3 inches 28 cents. The crop prospects at Amritsar have improved, and in all the districts of the Bengal, Broach, Dholera, and Oomrawattee circles the Cotton plants continue to do well, and the crop outlook is generally good. At Ferozepore as well as at Hubli an insufficiency of rain is felt; but at Broach, on the other hand, a break is needed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,340 bales.
Wheat	8,159 cwt.
Linseed	1,443 "
Rapeseed	24,093 "
Castorseed	4,299 "
Rice	51,793 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady in tone; a line is reported per "Idar" (s.) to Antwerp, at 8s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, with 1s. 3 1-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. But little was reported either way, beyond a few re-sales for near delivery at 1s. 3 5-32d. Quotations at closing are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8 to 3-32d per rupee.	
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8 to 3-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 5-32 to 1-8d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Francs "	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 100½ for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which an advance took place of 1-16 per cent. in the former position; Threes declined to 94.

SHARES.—A decline is reported in Sassoon Mills, of Rs. 35; in Swadeshi, Rs. 2½; and in Mofussil Press, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 7½ lower, at Rs. 1,392½ per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, 2,633 tons, Capt. J. W. Roberts, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Virawa, 2,151 tons, Capt. F. Herrington, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s. s. Locksley Hall, 2,522 tons, Capt. T. Collin, will sail to-day for Havre and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steam Ship Co.'s s. s. Idzarsin Maru, 1,999 tons, Capt. R. Nunome, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, 755 tons, Capt. J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. Lawrence and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dumra, 702 tons, Capt. E. C. Russell, which arrived on Saturday from Karachi (30th July), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon. Mr. T. R. McLellan, Miss Robinson, Mr. Wishwandas, and 36 deck.

THE P G Co's s s Ravanna, 2,046 tons, Captain C T Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A G Bassrai, Mr J T Nicholson, Miss Menta and 12 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dee Balduino, Capt. O. Canepa, arrived yesterday:—From Genoa Captain Alfredo May, Captain Silva Antonio, Mrs Antonio and 2 children, Mr Jiosepppe Pineiro, Mr Jiosepppe Cardosa, Mrs Antonio Colonello. From Aden, 5 deck passeggers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Ravenna s	Denny	Shanghai, July 10.
	D Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Virawa s	Herrington	Calcutta, &c.
	India s	Roberts	Calcutta, &c.

The followtng vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Locksley Hall, Collin, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Idzumi Maru, Nunome Japan, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Idar, for Antwerp.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Historian s ..... Aliant ..... Liverpool, July 1.
Lalpoora s ..... Fenwick ..... Bombay, July 19.
Balmoral s ..... McRitchie ... Ras Rewayah, July 11.
Maharaja s ..... Thomson ..... Rangoon, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Patna, Clan Lindsay, City of Venice Kistna and Maharani.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—106 cases chemicals, C Nathoo and Co; 70 cases table salt, 141 cases candles, Essoofaily Russooljee; 250 cases chemicals, Adamjee Bhoyjee; 20 cases chemicals, Heptoola Shaikatum and Co; 125 cases chemicals, Dhuramsey Dewchand.

FROM LONDON.

Candia s—3 cases candles, K C Currance and Co; 100 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 17 cases medicine, B Patware and Co; 5 cases writing paper, 2 cases blotting paper, 4 casks antimony, Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Candia s—28 cases earthenware, Mohomed Merally; 270 cases window glass, A Mamoojee; 22 casks chemicals, &c, M Osterwyer and Co; 657 cases window glass, &c, Tyabally Ebramjee.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—250 barrels chemicals, Lookmanjee Sullemanjee; 100 cases matches, Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Dawood; 175 drums varnish, &c Kurwa and Kajiji.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Locksley Hall s—150 cases chemicals, Keshowjee Ramdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Quentin, Major, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Gillespie, Lt, Bo R E, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Gordon, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Deane, Surg Major, Ms A M S, from plague duty, to Bangalore.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bo 23rd R W Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Cockburn, Lt, Bo 23rd R W Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Stoddart, 2nd Lt, Bo 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Bean, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavalry, from leave, to Deesa.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 1.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY.—AUGUST 2.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	82·5
6 p.m.	82·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ADENWALLA—August 2, at Tardeo Road, Bai Jerbai, wife of Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla. Funeral at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHOLMONDELEY—July 25, at the Residency, Mount Abu, the wife of E. C. Cholmondeley, of a son.

DOBBS—July 22, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. C. Fairlie Dobbs, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

REDFERN—LOWE—July 29, at the Royapettah Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. J. Cooling, B.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Goudie, the Rev. E. W. Relfora, Wesleyan Missionary Hassan, Mysore State, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alfred Lowe, Chlorine Gardens, Malone Road, Belfort.

DEATHS.

BETT—July 21, at Mehsana, Gujarat, D. Bett, Permanent Way Inspector, R.-M. Railway, aged 37 years.

CLARK—July 28, at Khorsel Garden, Cachar, of heart disease, Robert Clark, Assistant at Khorsel.

RENNY—July 27, at Lucknow, Alice Ellen, the dearly loved daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Renny, 7th Bengal Cavalry, and Mrs. Renny, aged 1 month and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

P. N. W.—You omit to enclose your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

HAVING set forth in our issue yesterday the purpose and scope of Regulation XXV. of 1827, under which the Government can apprehend and imprison in a fortress or elsewhere persons who, for reasons of State, it is necessary to restrait, we will now consider the nature of Section 124A of the Penal Code, which deals with seditious speech or writing. The fact that so important a section should have been inserted in the Code apparently as an after-thought, but in reality to repair a strange piece of forgetfulness, might be adduced as a proof of Oxenstiern's dictum that the government of the world is managed with but little wisdom. This important section which has for its object the protection of Government against incitements to resist its authority, was included in Macaulay's Draft Code as Section 113. It was omitted from the Penal Code as enacted by the Legislature, and the parties responsible were quite unable to account for the omission. It had to be supplied subsequently by a special Act. This is as follows:—"Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." This enactment if it stood alone would give the security against incitements to disaffection which it was clearly the purpose of its framers to provide. But it was qualified by the following Explanation:—"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with the disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support the lawful authority of the Government, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause." This qualification has been generally held by lawyers to make the Section practically unworkable and useless. It seems strange that Macaulay should have deemed it necessary to explain in the Statute Book that disapprobation of the measures of the Government is not the same thing as exciting disaffection—that is contempt and hatred—with a view to subvert or resist the authority of Government. Doubtless the intention was to forestall any imputation that the Section was an attack on the liberty of the press.

It had, however, the exactly opposite effect. One of the Indian Law Commissioners, Mr. Cochrane, laid hold of the expression "as is compatible with the disposition to render obedience" and averred that it is of a very dangerous tendency and calculated to place men's rights and liberties at the discretion of each particular judge. Other critics, with at least equal justification, have held that the Explanation whittles away the effect of the Section and reduces it to a nullity. However, the Section and the Explanation together constitute the law on the subject of seditious utterances, and everyone is looking forward with interest to see whether the result of certain pending cases will confirm or modify the conclusions that have usually been drawn from the abortive result of the *Bangobasi* case. No prosecution for sedition can be instituted without the previous sanction of Government. The alleged offender is to be proceeded against by warrant and is not bailable; the issue must be tried by the Court of Session. No distinction is made between seditious words spoken and seditious words written and intended to be read, the terms used being the same as in the Section defining Defamation. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, in his Commentary on the Code, points out that Mr. Cochrane's objection that the conditions of the clause are an attack upon the public press would apply equally to the law of England, by which the composing, printing, and publishing of a seditious libel, tending to bring the person of Her Majesty or Her Government into contempt, is a penal offence. He quotes Russell, who says that publications tending to degrade and vilify the Constitution to promote insurrection and circulate discontent through its members, would without doubt be considered seditious and criminal. Mr., afterwards Sir James Stephen, member of the Council by which the accidental omission of the Section from the first Penal Code was remedied, took care to explain that there was no intention to suppress or limit legitimate criticism on measures of Government. He even went so far as to say that it was not the wish of the Government of India to check in the least degree criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay, however disingenuous, unfair, and ill-informed it might be, so long as the writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force.

That eminent legal authority, however, coupled this somewhat hazardous invitation to disingenuous criticism with a warning. The question on trial under the Section will turn on the true intention of the speaker or writer, and the intention must be inferred from the circumstances of the case. Bitter and unfair criticisms published by a newspaper in the common course of its business might be quite compatible with the absence of an intention to advise resistance to the authorities. But, on the other hand, language temperate in itself, and justifiable, as far as the express meaning of its terms went, might, addressed to an excited mob, be the clearest proof of an attempt to produce forcible resistance to authority. He advised persons seditiously disposed not to imagine that they could evade the provisions of the Section by confining themselves to what, under other circumstances and in other persons, might be genuine criticism. He pointed out that the English Treason-felony Act goes much further than the Code, for it says in substance that if a man feels disloyal towards the Queen, and shows that feeling by his writing, he shall be liable to punishment. The Section in the Code does not refer to a man's feelings or wishes, but simply to his writings and words, and the feelings they are intended to produce in others. It is the peculiarity of the English Law of Treason to regard every thought of the heart as a crime, which is to be punished as soon as it is manifested by any overt act. Sir James Stephen justified the wide latitude of punishment allowed under the Section by the principle that punishment should depend upon the harm likely to be done. In the year of the Mutiny, inciting disaffection would have been a terrible offence. In ordinary times the strength of the Government, the contemptible character of the crime would make a slight punishment sufficient. This exposition of the character and purpose of the Section was relied upon by the defence in the *Bangobasi* case, to show that to constitute the offence of inciting disaffection there must be an intention to resist by force. The paper in question had published a series of articles denouncing the Government for passing the Age of Consent Bill. It accused Government of being the destroyers and persecutors of the people, actuated by a settled design to destroy their religion, and of being the cause of famines and other calamities. The majority of the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." Chief Justice Petheram thought the verdict should be unanimous, and refused to accept it. The law of India, however, does not require unanimity in a jury. A new trial was impending, when the *Bangobasi* published an apology which was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the prosecution was withdrawn. From that time until now there has been no recourse to this Section of the Penal Code.

A STORM in a tea-cup has for some time been raging in Lahore, and now promises to subside. It has been anything but edifying, and it is a matter for regret, that as it concerned the military authorities they did not stop it long ago. The subject over which the contents of the tea-cup have been agitated is that of the Dum-Dum bullet. Some time ago General Tweedie finding the bullet he was using for shikar purposes did not quite answer his necessities, altered it in a fashion all his own, and it being then even better than he expected, had it patented. Some time after the Lee-Metford rifle was introduced into the British Army, and was in India tested on the material for which military rifles are intended, it was found that although the weapon shot straight the bullet would not stop the charge of a pariah dog, much less a ghazi. This fact was brought to the notice of Captain Bertie-Clay, one of the smartest officers in the Ordnance Department, who happened to have charge of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum. He set to work on the problem, and in a very short time produced a bullet which would stop a wounded tiger and a ghazi combined—if such combination were possible. As luck would have it, his bullet in one respect resembled that of General Tweedie. The new projectile formed the subject of a lecture at the Meerut Rifle ranges, and General Tweedie, reading the accounts of this and a description of the new bullet, did what many another man would have done who believed his patent had been infringed. Our Lahore contemporary, which after all understands civil questions much better than it does military, confused one bullet with the other, and was unable to decide which was Captain Bertie-Clay's and which General Tweedie's. Colonel Hill, who delivered the lecture, was somehow held responsible for something, our contemporary did not quite know what, and the three distinguished officers were paraded and jolted together indiscriminately by the Lahore scribe. Colonel Hill spoke of the bullet as the Dum-Dum bullet, not as Captain Bertie-Clay's, and Colonel Hill, anxious only to strengthen the confidence of the soldier in the weapon he was beginning to despise, was utterly unconcerned whose bullet it was so long as it would "stop." He showed them that it would stop, and in so doing he spoke of the projectile as the Dum-Dum bullet. Had he been a purist, and said "the bullet which was made at Dum-Dum," no trouble would have arisen, and the Lahore paper would not have insinuated rude things of him. As for Captain Bertie-Clay, he never claimed to be the inventor of General Tweedie's bullet. Nor is he. The Dum-Dum bullet has got an open base, and the Tweedie bullet has not. But for offering a strong temptation to local punsters, we should say all the difference is that between Tweedledee and Tweedledum. There is, however, a greater difference. The one fulfils the requirements of the Lee-Metford and the soldier who uses it; the other does not, and must be reserved for sporting. Captain Bertie-Clay invented the one which answers military requirements, and to him is due all the credit, whether the bullet be called the Bertie-Clay or the Dum-Dum. He has solved one of the most difficult problems of modern musketry.

THE Government Review upon the Abkari Administration for the year 1895-96, brings to a focus the information scattered throughout the report published a few week ago, and does not contain much in the way of comment. The revenue, which was 98½ lakhs in the previous year, rose to over a crore of rupees. This increase was due to keener competition at the auction sales of retail licenses in various districts, and also in the town and island of Bombay. 88 lakhs of the amount was in respect to country liquor, the remainder being on account of imported liquor excised at tariff rates. The review follows the report in giving various reasons for the increased consumption in the districts, all of which resolve themselves into statements of enhanced prosperity of the people. If this is the basis of increase in all cases, we may expect to see a heavy reduction in the current year of famine. The large number of marriages which took place during the period reviewed no doubt largely helped to swell the revenue up to the unprecedented figures quoted. The Mhowra Flowers Act, which was so imperfectly understood by the people at first, has now had its effect, and only two prosecutions under its provisions took place in the Kolaba District during the six months. But in the districts generally a sharp look out has to be kept to stop illicit distillation, and experience goes to show that the giving of the contract for a District to one farmer, is a better means of preventing illicit consumption than the plan of having two or three contractors. Under the former system responsibility is centralised, instead of being split up, and the farmer knows that if he is to secure a renewal of the contract he must do his utmost in assisting to put down contraband manufacture. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit was 2,522, as compared with 2,546, the decrease being chiefly in Bombay. The number of toddy shops was 1,197 against 1,174 in 1894-95, the increase being chiefly in Ratnagiri and Kolaba. The departmental expenditure was only five and a-half lakhs, and as the officers in many places perform duties in connection with the opium revenue as well, it is clear that the sale and monopoly of country liquor is one of the most profitable of State undertakings. The review states that the administration of the department was efficient and the results satisfactory.

WE are able to state on the best authority that there is no foundation for the statement that the European members of the Bar have refused to accept briefs for the defence of the Hon'ble B. G. Tilak and other parties in the pending prosecutions. The rumour may have had its origin in a brief having been offered to Mr. Starling, who was unable to accept it, he being Clerk of the Crown, and to Mr. Macpherson, who had already been briefed by the Government. The prosecution will be conducted by the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Saturday next.

THE Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was nearly empty when the charge of sedition against Messrs. Tilak and Bal was further proceeded with yesterday morning, this being due to the exclusion from the court of all persons other than lawyers or law students not connected with the case. The first witness called was the Bombay agent of the "Kesari" who deposed that with the exception of the time that plague was rife, he and his brother regularly received copies of the "Kesari" for distribution, and that a great deal of the correspondence relating thereto was signed by the second accused Bal, for the manager. The clerk who keeps the accounts of the "Kesari" produced the books kept in the vernacular which went to prove that the proprietor of that journal is accused No. 1, that Hurry Narayen Gokhale is the printer, and that Bal acted for him in his absence. Some discussion arose, when Mr. Nicholson proposed to put in the account books, Mr. Slater pointing out that if they were put in the defence would be entitled to have them all translated. Mr. Davar entered a protest against the books being put in, least some extracts, on which the prosecution relied, should be a sprung upon him. Mr. Nicholson gave an undertaking that due notice should be given to the defence of any extracts that might be made for production hereafter. The books were then marked for identification. The foreman pressman of the "Kesari" gave evidence as to the internal affairs of the office which went to prove that Tilak is the editor, as well as the proprietor of the "Kesari" and carefully sees all the proofs; also that Gokhale is the printer, and that of late the second accused has acted as his "budli." This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Nicholson asked for a committal pointing out that the editor and printer of the "Kesari" were responsible for the passages complained of, and the fact that one of the speeches made by Professor Bhanu did not affect that responsibility. Being asked what he had to say, the accused, Tilak, said he had no opportunity as yet to study the charges, but he took that opportunity to repudiate them, and the insinuations contained in the information. If it would save public time and money, he would at once admit he was editor and proprietor of the "Kesari." The second accused pleaded not guilty and said he had no statement to make. The accused were then committed to the Criminal Sessions. In the afternoon Mr. Davar appeared before Mr. Tyabjee at the High Court and asked for the application for admission of Tilak to bail to be taken after 24 hours' notice had expired, and it was arranged it should be heard either on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning.

IN the afternoon Mr. Slater heard the charge preferred against Messrs. Kelkar, and Parendekar, the proprietor and editor and printer respectively of an obscure print known as the "Poona Vaibhav" for seditious writings in the issue of that paper of April 11 last, regarding the plague operations at Poona. The second accused bore the mar

TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

E DENUNCIATION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

he denunciation of the German and Belgium mercial Treaties has caused general satisfaction congratulation in Canada.

he German press comments in a calm and dis-ionate manner on the subject.

FIGHTING IN GAZALAND.

he Portuguese have defeated a force of 7,000 ls in Gazaland with a loss of 12 men, whilst the dy's loss was 300.

E "TIMES" ON THE KING OF SIAM.

AUG. 2.

he *Times* in a leading article extends the most ial welcome to the King of Siam, and hopes the result of his visit to England will conduce he success of his Majesty's efforts for the internal rganisation of Siam.

E CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

t the Conference of the Ambassadors, on Satur-, Tewfik Pacha submitted certain unacceptable endments to the Treaty of Peace, which fore-dow fresh difficulties.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The death is announced of General Alexander m.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with ails of 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at a.m., to-day; and the s. s. Himalaya, for Colombo nd Australia, on Sunday midnight.

THE SWATI RISING.

ATTEMPTS TO RUSH THE CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALAKHAND, AUG. 2, 8 A.M.

On the 1st instant General Blood assumed command here.

A reconnaissance of Guides and the 11th Bengal Lancers, made on the 1st, resulted in heavy loss to the enemy.

Our men suffered slightly, including Captain Baldwin, slightly wounded.

Sniping and determined butunsuccessful attempts to rush the Camp were made last night.

A force of 800 rifles, with a Mountain Battery and Cavalry, are forcing their way to Chakdara to-day.

We are driving the enemy back.

Heavy firing can be heard from the Camp and details of the action will follow.

The Force in question are relieving Chakdara.

One man of the 31st Punjab Infantry was wounded on Sunday night.

ASSISTANCE SORELY NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2, 1 P.M.

Colonel Meiklejohn's column, which started yesterday to relieve Chakdara, was unable to proceed, owing to the force in which the road was held by the tribesmen. He was to make another attempt with a larger column, leaving Malakhand at 8 o'clock this morning.

The question will be with what strength of tribesmen are they holding the Amandara Pass, half-way between Malakhand and Chakdara. Lieutenants-Barff and Wheatley, with their two gallant companies of Sikhs, were still holding out at Chakdara this morning, but they were hard pressed yesterday, and it is quite clear that, cost what it may, more time must not be lost in bringing them assistance.

CHAKDARA RELIEVED.

Colonel Meiklejohn's force started at dawn this morning.

Colonel Goldney's Sikhs surprised the enemy and drove them out of Amandara spur, and Colonel Meiklejohn's rear guard has been seen from Malakhand descending into the plain beyond.

It is hoped therefore that Chakdara has by this time been relieved.

Colonel Woodhouse, R.A., is appointed to command the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi.

LATER.

Chakdara is now reported to have been relieved.

Captain Baldwin, of the Guides, was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Keyes, Guides, was slightly wounded in Colonel Meiklejohn's force.

Particulars now received of the reverse sustained by the reconnaissance of the 11th Bengal Lancers and the Guides Cavalry with a flanking Infantry, sent out yesterday from Malakand to endeavour to relieve Chakdara, show the affair to be a spirited one. Heavy opposition was met with on the road, and it was here that Captain Baldwin and Lieutenant Keyes were wounded along with nine men of the Guides and three of the Bengal Lancers; Colonel Adams, of the Guides, also having his horse shot.

About a hundred of the enemy were killed, but they followed up the force when it retired, and attacked the north side of the Camp.

Sir Bindon Blood arrived last night, and assumed command, and this morning Chakdara was successfully relieved.

Colonel Goldney's force, consisting of the 35th Sikhs, 38th Dogras, and two Guns, covered the departure of Colonel Meiklejohn's column at daybreak by attack on the enemy towards the east and south-east. The surprise was perfect. Colonel Goldney moved up silently within rushing distance of the enemy, who ran in all directions after firing a few wild rounds which hit nobody. Seven of the enemy, however, were killed, and one captured. The position thus smartly seized completely covered the march down of Colonel Meiklejohn's column, which reached the Khar Plain in about two hours, being only opposed at one point. Here the enemy's position was turned, and they did not stay to fight.

Chakdara was reached between nine and ten, the bridge being found in perfect order.

The Malakhand Field Force continues rapidly concentrating. A Wing of the East Kent Regiment, No. 1 Mountain Battery, 1st Punjab Infantry, and No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers should reach Mardan to-day. The 10th Field Battery has been ordered to Mardan at once.

The little garrison which has so stubbornly held the Chakdara post, is reported all well, after its trying experience. The enemy's loss in attacking it is said to have been enormous. The tribal gathering is now beginning to disperse.

THE KURRAM VALLEY.

DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

Mr. Hastings, Police Officer on special duty in Kurram, has settled a number of outstanding cases in which the Khani Khel Chamkannis have been the offenders. There is no, therefore, less probability of trouble in this quarter of the frontier Khani Khel has been under blockade since February last, when a wing of Native Regiment was despatched to strengthen the British post in Kurram.

RETRACTATION AND APOLOGY FROM PROFESSOR GOKHALE TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.)

GANESHKHIND, AUG. 2, 10-30 p.m.

Last evening his Excellency the Governor received the following message from Professor Gokhale:—

"I have just posted a full statement, containing explanation, full retractation, and unqualified apology."

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

The Calcutta Trades' Association have issued the following circular:—

"The Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association have been considering the advisability of approaching the Government of India on the question which appears to them to call for early and decisive action, viz., seditious writings in the Native Press. It is a matter of daily knowledge that freedom of the press in so far as Native newspapers are concerned is dangerously abused, and, in the opinion of the Committee, time has come when the license which has characterised the utterances of the Native Press should be checked with a strong hand. With such visible unrest among certain sections of the Native community all inflammatory writings should, the Committee considers, be promptly suppressed, and steps taken by the Government to bring the Native Press under proper control.

The subject, as you doubtless are aware, is attracting attention at Home, and in view of the recent occurrences in Poona and Calcutta, it behoves all sections of the European community to call upon the Government, through their respective representatives, to deal with this important matter in such a manner as shall effectually prevent seditious writings in Native newspapers from being, as they now are, a menace to the peace of the country."

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

Of the Tochi news there is little. Although the Valley continues quiet so far as any direct attack upon British posts is concerned, however, marauding goes on upon a considerable scale.

The descent is now reported of four hundred tribesmen near Miran Shah, who just carried off no less than two hundred and fifty grazing camels, which have not yet been recovered.

CRICKET: POONA HINDUS VS. GANESHKHIND.

POONA, AUG. 2.

A cricket match between the Poona Hindus and Ganeshkhind and Kirkee was played at Ganeshkhind. A large number of Hindus had assembled to witness the play. His Excellency was unfortunately unable to play, having been indisposed. Greig also, owing to injuries received, was unable to play properly. The home team went in first, and made 63 runs; Browne scored 29, Dr. Croly and Beaton making 11 each. Baloo took 6, and Bhide 3 wickets.

The Hindus went for their innings, and made 137 runs. Bhide made 37, Errars not out 23, Bapat 18, Paranjpe 12, and Narsoo and Baloo 10 each. Greig took 5, Muir, Mackenzie, and Browne 2 each.

The Hindus won the match by 74 runs.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Junior Polo Tournament commenced to-day. Owing to last night's heavy rain, the Committee had abandoned the Poona ground, on which they have spent so much money, and played at Kirkee instead. A large number of visitors were present, amongst whom were: Lady Sandhurst, General and Mrs. Nairne, General and Mrs. Duncan, and a number of the elite of Poona and Kirkee Society.

Two matches were played off, the first match being between the Poona Horse A team and the Durham Light Infantry. The former team was composed of Risaldar-Major Manawar Khan, first; Jamedar Mahomed Khan, second; Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly, third; Mr. Newnham, back. The latter team was made up of:—Messrs. Gibson, first; Fairfax, second; Captain Deliste, third; and Hales, back. The Umpires were: Mr. Fischer and Captain Curzon.

In the first chukker the Durhams scored a subsidiary. In the second chukker both scored one goal each. In the third chukker the Poona Horse made two and the Durhams one goal. In the fourth chukker the Poona Horse made one goal, and the Durhams *nil*. In the fifth chukker no score was made. The score stood: Poona Horse, 4 goals; and the Durhams, 2 goals and one subsidiary.

The former won by two goals. Their combination play was good, and was admired much. Several shots were saved by the back.

The second match was between the Kirkee Gymkhana and the Royal Irish Rifles. The former consisted of: Surgeon-Captain Jameson, first; Messrs. Wellesley, second; Graham, third; and Wigram, back. The latter team was composed of: Messrs. Harvey, first; Dimsdale, second; Spedding, third; Major Brown, back. The unpires were: Messrs. Fraser and Wilkinson.

In the first chukker the Royal Irish made little show, but scored one goal to Kirkee *nil*. In the second chukker the pace was fast. The Irish made a strong effort to score, but were repulsed; the Kirkee Gymkhana scored one goal and one subsidiary. In the third chukker some centre play was witnessed. The Irish made another goal. In the fourth chukker Kirkee made two and the Irish *nil*. In the fifth chukker no score was made.

The result was: Kirkee 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries; and the Irish, 2 goals.

KOLHAPUR'S HEIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 1.

A crowded and representative meeting of the citizens of Kolhapur was held in the College Hall, under the presidency of the Chief of Bavada, for the purpose of expressing their heartfelt congratulations to his Highness the Maharaja upon the birth of a Prince on Friday last. Great enthusiasm and rejoicings prevailed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 1.

French mail steamer Australien, from Australia, arrived.

French mail steamers Ccenien, from Singapore and Polynesien, from Suez, arrived.

Orient Line steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on 30th July, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dholleras	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1/2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 5/8

In London the week ending July 8, the death rate fell to 13·5, the lowest point touched for years. There were only 1,156 deaths, as compared with 1,770 in the same week of last year. Influenza has almost died out. Only four fatal cases were recorded, the smallest number for any week of the current year. It has being remarked lately that an increase has occurred in the cases of suicide. The total registered last week was 16 against an average of about 10.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

The deputation from the African Trade section of he Liverpool Chamber of Commerce which waited upon Lord Salisbury had some very important facts to discuss. The West African trade is said to be third in point of value out of all classes of Liverpool trade, and there is no doubt that it could be largely developed if the Niger valley were properly opened up. It is the contention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that the Niger Company has not done its work well, and that the sooner this territory is brought under direct Imperial control the better. Lord Salisbury admitted that the Colonial Office was the natural governing power for the territory. At the same time he said that the Niger company had gone to great expense, had done a great work, and had invested a great capital, and would not be treated in a harsh or unjust manner when the time came for taking away its charter. The Prime Minister declined to give any indication as to the immediate course likely to be taken, as it has not yet been fully considered by the Cabinet.

On the same day Sir George Taubman Goldie delivered an address on Nigeria at Salters' Hall. In his opinion the inevitable result of handing over the country entirely to Parliament would be failure, disappointment, and then abandonment. The vital condition to his mind was that Nigeria should continue to be administered, as heretofore, by a permanent council, untrammelled by beaureaucratic formulæ, experienced in African questions, corresponding somewhat with the council of the Governor-General of India, controlled, as are both chartered companies and governors of Crown Colonies, by the Secretary of State, but no more subject than British India is to constant parliamentary interference, and, above all, administered not locally like Crown Colonies, but from home, as the council of the Niger Company had always done. The one essential feature was that continuity should be maintained by permanent, unwearying, and bold administration from home, as heretofore, controlled, but not conducted, by a Secretary of State, until the Simlas of Hausaland were occupied and utilised, and a sufficient volume of commerce, and therefore of revenue, was created to promote local government of a normal type.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton state in their Indian and Ceylon tea share report, just issued, that a quiet market prevailed during the last half of June; since the termination of the Jubilee festivities, however, investors have come forward more freely, and transactions have become more numerous. Recent telegrams have indicated that very little damage has been done to tea properties by the recent earthquake, and have allayed apprehensions on this score. The new season's Indian teas are beginning to arrive more plentifully, but have not yet been offered in sufficient quantity to test the strength of the market, although where good quality has been specially noticeable prices have tended to advance. Heavy shipments of Ceylon teas have been brought to market and sold without material change in quotations, the quality, as usual at this time of year, showing some falling off; good teas have been easily disposed of at rather better prices. The following additional dividends have been announced:—Indian: Allynugger, 3 per cent. for the year on ordinary, and 3 per cent, making 6 per cent, for the year, on preference; Derby, 7 per cent, making 12 per cent for the year, on ordinary, and 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year, on preference; Empire of India, 7½ per cent, making 10 per cent for the year on ordinary (from date of calls), and 2½ per cent, making 5 per cent for the year, on preference; Jorehaut, 20 per cent for the year on ordinary; Jokai, 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, on ordinary; Moran, 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, on ordinary; Scottish Assam, 7 per cent for the year on ordinary; Singlo, 5 per cent for the year on ordinary; Tiphook, 5 per cent for the year on ordinary. Ceylon: Dimbula Valley, 10 per cent for the year on ordinary. Coffee: Anamalai, interim of 3 per cent on account of 1897; Dumont, interim of 3½ per cent on preference.

Reviewing the general condition of trade in Japan during the last twelve months, the United State. Consul at Osaka and Hiogo says that, although a marked improvement is observable since the beginning of 1897, there can be no doubt that 1896 was unfavourable, and in some directions even disastrous. The trouble is traceable chiefly to losses by earthbuakes, excessive and destructive rainfall, monetary stringency, previous over-speculation, and the deterioration in the qualities of Japanese productions. Wide fluctuations in the prices of staple products, such as silk and tea, and labour difficulties arising from the scarcity of workpeople and demands for higher wages, are also named as greatly disturbing influences. The writer—Mr James F. Connelly—bears testimony to "the marvellous patience, energy, and moral courage" shown by the Japanese under these severely adverse circumstances. In many cases, he adds, traders and manufacturers have seen, without complaint, the savings of thirty years crumble away. In spite, however, of these good qualities, the opinion of foreigners who have to deal with the Japanese is growingly unfavourable in some other respects. It is stated that they are insincere in their trade relations, that they are lax in their observance of contracts, and that the laws of the Empire with regard to contracts are not administered in an impartial manner. Referring more specifically to this subject, the Consul observes that at the beginning of the present year large quantities of imported merchandise were held by importers, which had previously been ordered, under indents, by Japanese dealers, but of which they refused to accept delivery. The original causes for this unsatisfactory state of things are said to be the profitable character of the import trade in 1895, the excessively large orders given by the traders in 1896, and the over-supply of the markets, combined with the monetary stringency. Mr. Connelly adds that the importers are not altogether free from blame, as, knowing the character of the people with whom they deal, they should have imposed a restraint excessive trading by requiring deposits on the upon acceptance of the indent orders.

America can boast of a number of big "combines," but, if there is anything in the rumour that is being very freely discussed just now on the other side of the Atlantic, the coming Cotton Trust must perforce surpass them all in magnitude. Being by a long way the largest consumers of American cotton, it follows that the question of the control of this commodity by a handful of operators is one of vast importance to us in Great Britain. Personally, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we have our doubts as to the possibility of any Cotton Trust being carried to a continuously successful issue. It would be an easy matter, we suppose, for a powerful and moneyed corporation to buy up, if not the growers, at least the pressers and middle men at New Orleans, Galveston, New York, and elsewhere. Those who have doubts on this score have only to contemplate the case of the Sugar Trust, or the still more instructive case of the "Big Three," of Chicago, who regulate the output and the price of nearly every pound of fresh meat consumed throughout the United States in the course of a year. But cotton differs from beef, pork, and sugar in this, that it is grown mainly for export, and that the American article has numerous rivals only waiting for a fair chance to come forward themselves, and to drive the American out of the European market. Still, it is quite conceivable that even on this basis a trust promptly organised and unscrupulously worked might work enormous injury to the cotton manufacturing trade of America and Europe for the space of a few years, and at the same time make an enormous sum of money for itself. It would be in a position to "corner" the market for more than one season, in a way calculated to make the late Mr. Morris Ranger, and the still more recently deceased, Mr. Steenstrand, turn in their respective graves in envious admiration. What we know exactly about the "Trust" is that it has grown, or is growing, out of the recently invented method of baling cotton in cylinder form. It is claimed that the American Cotton Company, which controls the right to manufacture the new baling machinery, intends to corner the whole market. Now, the president of this company is no other than Mr. John E. Searles, who is secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, otherwise known as the "Sugar Trust," and it seems to us that this association of the one man's name with the two concerns is at the bottom of the whole matter. Whether Mr. Searles really intends to carry the methods of the Sugar Trust into the cotton-growing industry remains to be seen. It is quite possible, however, that he—though he can count upon a powerful "backing"—has no such intention; that, on the contrary, he has taken up the new cylindrical baling patent simply because he recognises that there is money in any process of packing American cotton for shipment which shall be an improvement upon the existing processes, which are a disgrace to American planters.

In a report upon a visit to the interior of Algeria, undertaken in the spring of the present year, M. H. Hein contributes some interesting information to the "Monde Economique." In the first place he censures the Algerian Administration for its mismanagement of the railway extension from Bernaghia to Laghuat. Bernaghia is the present southern terminus of the line from the port of Oran. Nearly one-half of the continuation toward Laghuat has been finished for years, so far as the earthworks are concerned. He asserts that the French Parliament refuses to vote the money required to complete and equip the remainder of the line because the Algerian Administration executed the portion of the work already done without authority and by means of funds authorised for another purpose. M. Hein dwells especially upon what he regards as a greatly neglected source of wealth—the wool-producing industry of Algeria. He estimates the total number of sheep in the colony at 20,000,000, and declares that the supply of wool might be greatly increased if due attention were paid to its shearing and washing. At present it is spoilt in the cutting, as well as by careless admixture with sand and dirt. It is, however, naturally soft, fine, and white. M. Hein visited the wool market at Djelfa, between Bernaghia and Laghuat, where he found the prices current only from 50 to 55 francs per 100 kilos, equivalent to a little more than 2¼d. per lb., the exceedingly low rates being due partly to the inferior preparation of the wool and partly to the absence of better means of communication.

A list of dividends declared by the Russian cotton spinning and weaving companies for 1896 received from St. Petersburg indicates that the shareholders have had little to complain of with respect to the results of their investments. The best dividend was that of the New Cotton Spinning Company, 17 per cent., or 175 roubles per share, as against 150 roubles per share for 1895 and 180 roubles per share for 1896. The Russian Cotton Spinning Company declared 14 per cent., or 20 roubles per share, as against 25 roubles for 1895 and 1894 respectively. The Nevski Yarn Spinning Company also declared 14 per cent., or 50 roubles per share. No dividend was declared by this latter Company for 1895, the total profits of that year having been appropriated to the depreciation account; but for 1895 a dividend of 150 roubles per share, and for 1894 a dividend of 100 roubles per share were paid. The Petroff Spinning and Weaving Company declared 14 per cent., or 100 roubles per share, as against 125 roubles per share for each of the two preceding years. The Sampsonieff Cotton Spinning Company declared only 6 per cent., or 60 roubles per share, as against 80 roubles for 1895 and 60 roubles for 1894. The Schlusselburger Chintz Manufacturing Company was the only concern of the group which declared no dividend for last year, and in this case also no dividend was distributed for either of the two preceding years.

A very noteworthy fact as bearing on the industrial position in the United States in general and the position of the iron industry in particular is the comparatively speaking, very small amount of railway construction that has been in progress this year. According to the usual statistics compiled and published by the Chicago "Railway Age," only 622 miles of new line have been constructed throughout the entire Union during the past six months. The number of States in which new railway mileage has been made is less than in any year during the last twenty, and the number of new lines is less than in any year during the same period, excepting 1894. In no less than 26 of the States and Territories not a single mile has been added to the net-work. The quoted authority expresses the opinion, however, that several of these States and Territories will appear in the record for the whole year, as construction is in progress on many lines, though the metals have not yet been laid. Should the financial position improve, the total for the year may reach from 1,800 to 2,000 miles.

A MADRAS SNAKE STORY.

"CYCLIST," writing in the "Madras Mail," tells an absolutely true story of a bicycle and a snake. Several others of the same kind might be added but one at a time will suffice for the average reader:—

I was always a timid bicyclist, and I do not think that "coasting" is safe. I have had no foot-rests fitted on my bicycle, and in going down-hill I never take my feet off the pedals, so that I always manage to retain complete control of my machine. This cautious habit made all the difference in an adventure that befell me the other day on the road between Coimbatore and Pollachi. Every one who has been to the Annamallay Hills knows that after one passes Podanur Junction the road crosses an undulating country, and the cyclist has to toil up rigde after ridge, although of course he has the compensating pleasure of letting his machine go when he runs down the slopes. It was when I was spinning down one of these ridges that this adventure came upon me. I was looking at some gathering clouds on the horizon which foretold a thunderstorm and I was meditating on my chances of arriving at my destination with a dry coat, when suddenly I saw right in front of me, across the road, a long snake. It was impossible to swerve to either side and avoid the loathsome reptile, for the slope was too steep and I was going fast. The only thing to do was to stop. I back pedalled with my whole weight. The rising crank lifted me out of the saddle as I straightened my knee. I put on the brake with all the force that my right hand could exert. But the momentum was too great or the hill was too steep. The brake-rod had not been adjusted so as to make the brake very powerful, and it only checked the speed of the front tyre, which still slithered round under the rubber cushion as the bicycle went on over the snake, which rose with a hiss to meet me and extended its hood. Quick as lightning it struck at the front wheel, and as it struck I instinctively lifted both hands from the handle bar out of harm's way and leaned back in my saddle, the thought flashing through my mind that shoes and hose gave my feet and legs a chance, but that my hands were naked to the serpent's fang. The instant my hand was off the brake the bicycle shot forward, for in my fright I had forgotten to continue to back-pedal and the road was very steep and I weigh. I regret to say, more than 14 stone, so that the bicycle simply gave a bound down hill. But only one bound. I had not had time to replace my hands on the handles when, with unutterably sickening horror, I saw that the snake was half through the front wheel and that the wheel was drawing it through the fork with a horrid "whish" and a sensible slackening of speed. Then there was a third whish, the head of the snake was drawn through the fork and hit the road on the left, and a fraction of a second later, a flap of the tail end of the snake as it was drawn through and hit the road on the right followed by the horrid "whish" again as it was once more drawn through the fork. There was no time to think. The one idea that possessed me was to accelerate this process. I leaned forward over the handle bar and pedalled with all my strength. How that bicycle did fly down the hill! The trees by the road-side passed me like a ribbon. The dreadful "whish," thud, flap, "whish," thud, flap, continued, but the "whish" was not so loud and did not perceptibly affect the speed of the cycle as the snake softened under the treatment. The level ground at foot of the slope I sped across at racing speed, and I reached the opposite slope so long as I had any breath left in me. Then I ventured to alight. The snake's head was gone as far as the spectacles on the hood, pounded into a jelly by the hard high road; on the right side of the wheel the snake tapered off into a few fleshlessvertebræ. Two herd boys in the fields by the road-side came to see what had happend, and with sticks helped me to remove the carcass from my front wheel. When I reached Pollachi I had a whiskey and soda. I think that no man knows how good a whiskey and soda can be until he has had a cobra in the front wheel of his bicycle for a mile or more, the while he has been pedalling for dear life!

Another cyclist asks "Didn't the writer have the whiskey and soda before the encounter with the snake, and is he sure the snake said 'whish,' wasn't it 'swish'? And was it a solid tyre or a pneumatic?—a Humber or a Columbian machine?" He has heard of strange adventures of the kind happening to American made machines before, but not to English. As we have intimated, however, the story as it stands will do. Details as to the writer's nationality and the make of the wheel and so forth may appropriately follow.

THE POONA SEDITION.

MESSRS. TILAK AND BAL AGAIN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

BOTH COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. KELKAR.

THE further hearing of the charge of inciting to sedition brought against the Hon'ble Bal Gungadhar Tilak and Keshow Mahadeo Bal, the proprietor and editor, and the printer respectively of the "Kesari," was fixed for yesterday at noon. The crowd which assembled in and about the precincts of the Esplanade Police Court was nothing so great as on Saturday, when the half-holiday gave many people an opportunity for an idle afternoon. But still there was a very large throng of bystanders, who patiently awaited the arrival of partic ipants in the drama to be enacted within. Two of the chief figures therein, the prisoners, had been brought to the court as early as 8-30 in order to avoid a demonstration. The police took steps to prevent the crowding of the court in such a way as not to hinder the proceedings being carried on in an orderly manner; members of the legal profession or law students being the only persons admitted who were not connected with the case or had not business to transact concerning it.

Outside the court there was a busy hum of conversation, and many were the rumours which were bandied from one to another of the spectators. It was averred, for instance, that on the initiative of a well-known Hindu legal practitioner a large sum of money had been collected for the defence, so large indeed that it was intended to bring out from England a famous barrister to conduct the case at the High Court. In this connection the name of one luminary was mentioned, but the absurdity of the suggestion must be apparent to every well-informed man, seeing that this particular barrister is a law officer of the Crown. The refusal of leading European members of the bar to accept a brief for Tilak was freely commented on, and it was stated that Government were so determined to win their case that the Public Prosecutor had briefed two of the most prominent Bombay barristers, in addition to the Advocate-General. This question of the direction in which Tilak's friends would look in the event of this boycott not being overcome by help from Great Britain was freely discussed, and the preponderance of opinion was that Mr. Eardley Norton would be called. It was stated that Mr. Bonnerjee would be unable to accept a brief owing to some Government case in which he had been instructed before this arrest took place.

The information against the accused, both of whom were brought up in custody, was made by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government, who declared the passages in respect to which the charge was laid to be of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character, calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The articles have already been given in our columns, and need not be repeated here.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, represented the first accused. Mr. Bodas, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

EVIDENCE OF THE BOMBAY AGENT.

Mr. Sanders-Slater took his seat on the bench shortly after 12 o'clock.

Vishnu Juggonath Datta was the first witness. He said: I live in Kandewadi; I am unemployed, and do private business. The agency for the *Kesari* in Bombay is conducted in the name of Mr. Hurry Narayan Gokhale. I have been looking after the agency business for the last twelve years, and have been in the habit of receiving subscriptions, together with my two brothers, one of whom, unfortunately for us, is dead. (Laughter.) My surviving brother and I receive subscriptions to the "Kesari," under authority from the manager. I signed the receipt produced. (The receipt was put in.) Copies of the "Kesari" come regularly to us each Tuesday evening for distribution, and are distributed by us amongst the subscribers. During the plague epidemic we did not do this; the copies were sent to subscribers by post from Poona. I know the second accused, Bal. He is a clerk in the *Arya Bhushan* press. I am not quite aware whether he looks to Mr. Gokhale's business in his absence. The letters acknowledging receipts for money sent to Poona by us on account of the agency have during Mr. Gokhale's absence been signed by accused Bal.

By the Court: Bal does not regularly sign the letters? I do not know when he commenced signing them; it may be from April last, but I cannot say when. I have recenly had letters signed by Mr. Bal on business connected with the *Kesari* newspaper.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Davar said he had no question to ask the witness.

EVIDENCE OF THE "KESARI" CLERK.

Narayen Mahadeo Puranik, whose evidence was interpreted, said: I live in Poona, and am a clerk in the "Arya Bushan" press. I have been in that employ for the last six or seven years. The owner of that press is Hurry Narayan Gokhale. He has not been in Poona lately; not for the last seven or eight months. It was either in Posh or Magh (January or February) that he left. Accused No. 2 has been looking after the press since Mr. Gokhale went away. I keep the vernacular accounts of that press. The "Kesari" is printed there. The owner of the "Kesari" is Mr. Tilak, accused No. 1. There is a separate book kept at the press in which the money accounts of the "Kesari" are entered, relating to the subscriptions, the advertisements, and other proceeds. The books also relate to the "Maharatta," of which accused No. 1 is also the owner. (The "chopda" in question was here produced). The whole book relates to the "Kesari."

A QUESTION OF TRANSLATION.

Mr. Nicholson: I propose to put the whole book in; not of course to have it translated.

His Worship: Well, if you put the book in you must have it translated.

Mr. Nicholson: Such passages as I rely upon can be translated. Witness says that the book contains transactions between this press and the proprietor. I don't wish to go into them further than to prove a few items out of them.

His Worship: You don't know at present what translation you will rely upon?

Mr. Nicholson. No.

His Worship: Well, if you think that the book should be put in, Mr. Davar will be entitled to ask that it be translated.

Mr. Nicholson: Of course, I shall not be allowed to go into any matter in the book which has not been translated. I only wish to take extracts which relate to the proprietorship.

Mr. Davar: This is a matter, your Worship, in which we have not the slightest desire to put any frivolous or fictitious objections in the way of the prosecution. We have not cross-examined any formal evidence as to proprietorship or as to publication in Bombay.

His Worship: Then do you admit proprietorship?

Mr. Davar: I do not say that. All I say is, that we have not challenged that, but have left the prosecution to form their own conclusions as whether or no it is likely we shall do so. If they books are put in as exhibits we have a right to know what extracts the other side rely upon. We don't want any entry sprung upon us as something upon which the prosecution relies.

Mr. Nicholson: I quite approve of that. If any entry is put in, it will be translated.

His Worship: It will be sufficient if instead of putting this book in it is marked for identification.

Mr. Davar: If there are any extracts upon which Mr. Nicholson relies I dare say he will give notice; and we will do the same.

Mr. Nicholson: That would be done as a matter of course.

The books were then put in and marked for identification, Mr. Nicholson pointing out that right of defence to cross-examine witness on the subject of ownership had not yet arisen.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE "KESARI."

Witness continuing said: This book relates to the *Kesari* as well as the "Maharatta"; but the accounts of the *Kesari* are separate from those of the "Maharatta." The subscription and advertisement receipts for each paper are marked separately. This book marked for identification is the fair cash book; and from this book two separate accounts are made out and written out in details. (The latter book was also put in and marked Ex. 4). I know Mr. Bal's (second accused's) handwriting. (Seeing the declaration, made to the Post Office witness said:) This is the signature of the second accused. The letters now shown to me also bear Bal's signature. (Those were two post cards and a letter dated the 27th July last produced by the West End Watch Company. The letter produced by the Central Publishing Company and dated the 11th June last also bears the second accused's signature. (This was put in and marked exhibit P.) A bill, a letter, and P. O. M. O. acknowledgement now shown to me also bear his signature. These were produced by the Resident Engineer, B. B. & C. I Railway, and were put in and marked exhibit.

The witness was not cross-examined.

To the Court: The second accused had signed all the letters, etc., shown to me not as the manager, but "for the manager, Kesari." Since Gokhale left there was no one else to look after the press, as manager, except Bal. Hurry Narayen Gokhale is the printer of the "Kesari." During his absence Keshav Mahdeo Bal (second accused) has been the responsible printer.

EVIDENCE OF THE FOREMAN COMPOSITOR.

Balvant Krishna Kolungde, compositor, being next called and examined by the Public Prosecutor, said: I live in Poona and am the head Marathi compositor in the "Arya Bhushan" press. I have been employed there for the last 15 years. The "Kesari" is printed there. I have to do with the matter that appears in the pieces. When the "copy" is given in my hand I cut the same into pieces for others to compose. I receive the manuscript. The manuscript for "Kesari" comes from its owner, the first accused (Mr. Tilak). The proof copy is given to the readers. When it is once corrected the proof is returned to us. We do not know what becomes of the original. I know that the manager sends proofs to Mr. Tilak's house. Mr. Bal (second accused) is the manager. The proofs are returned with corrections, and when corrected, the corrected proof and the proofs returned from Mr. Tilak are given to the correctors. I don't know if the finally corrected proofs are sent to Mr. Tilak again, who is the editor of the "Kesari." When the proofs are corrected finally the word "final" is written on them by the corrector. Before the matter is printed in the paper the proof goes to the first accused at his house for examination. That is always the rule.

Cross-examination was declined.

To the Court: Gokhale is the registered printer of the Press. He left the press in October last and has not yet returned. During his absence the person responsible for the printing press has been the second accused. He has been acting printer of the "Kesari," and it was he who published the issue of "Kesari" for the 15th of June last.

Mr. Nicholson said he would now call formal evidence by putting into the witness-box the persons who proved the letters, to prove the signature of Bal (the second accused) and to show his connection with the "Kesari."

The Magistrate did not think it was necessary, and the evidence was not called.

Mr. Nicholson: That is the case for the prosecution at present, your Worship. In considering this case I would draw you attention to the fact that in the view of the law Mr. Tilak is responsible for all that is said in his paper. The fact that a speech which occurs in the passages complained of was made by Professor Bhano does not affect the responsibility of the editor of the paper. By publishing and distributing in the Presidency these remarks Mr. Tilak took the whole responsibility for them upon himself.

THE REPLY OF THE TWO ACCUSED.

Being asked by the Court if he wished to make any statement, Mr. Tilak said:

I am the publisher and proprietor of the "Kesari," and it is published in Bombay and other places. I repudiate the charges and the insinuations contained in the informa ion. I reserve anything that I have to say. I make the above admission as to being publisher and proprietor, etc., to avoid waste of public time and money.

The second accused, being asked if he wished to make any statement, said he did not know the nature of the charge preferred against him. He was told that he stood charged with printing the issue of the "Kesari," dated the 15th June last, which contained objectionable matter.

Bal then said that he pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence for the Sessions.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF BOOKS.

His Worship: Do you wish to say anything before I commit the accused Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: So far as the committal is concerned we have nothing to say. But I have some remarks to make in reference to the propriety of the way in which the search warrant was executed. I would ask your Worship now that my client has admitted proprietorship of the paper, to order the return of books and documents which were brought to the press under the warrant, but which have not been put in as exhibits or marked for identification. There is absolutely not reason why these documents should be kept in custody. The books of account are very necessary for the conduct of our paper. Mr. Bhaishanker, who now instructs me, undertakes that he will keep the books and documents in his office, and will have them open to the inspection of Mr. Nicholson at any time at his own office if he likes. As a matter of right I am entitled to take them away, for they were not seizable under the warrant issued by the Court. The action of Mr. Guider, the officer who executed the search warrant, was unauthorised, and although the Court might not censure him it was clear he had tripped in this matter. The section of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which the warrant was issued, sets forth: "Where any court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons order . . . . . has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other things as required by such summons or requisition, or where such document or other thing is not known to court to be in the possession of any person or when the court considers that the purpose of any enquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code will be served by a general search or inspection it may issue a search warrant, etc." "I presume, your Worship, order was made under the last clause of this section. The warrant your Worship issued was for the seizure of any list or documents showing the number of subscribers to the 'Kesari' of 15th June last, or for the list of names of such subscribers, and for the originals of articles relating to that issue." Under that search warrant it was absolutely illegal to seize these books, especially the books not commenced at that date. Mr. Guider has shown when he gave evidence that he could read Marathi, and this being so it was extremely careless of Mr. Guide to seize books he was not authorised to take. Such documents and books that were served and have not been put in as exhibits are no long r required for the proposes of this case, and without them the business of the press is absolutely paralysed. The Public Prosecutor has put in such books as he requires, and we are fully entitled to take over the others. We do not desire to take any proceedings in this case, which would be an obstacle in any way to full and complete enquiry, and as I have said every paper removed from this court will be kept by Mr. Baishanker in his custody. We will copy any extracts wanted in the Poona office, and we will keep all the books at Mr. Baishan

against Government established by law in British India, was proceeded with. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Kazi Kabrudin, with Mr. P. R. Avaste and Mr. R. R. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The second accused having been identified,

Mr. Nicholson said that this matter arose out of certain articles that appeared in the "Poona Vaibhav" of 11th April last. The paper was published only the first two weeks in April, then ceased for some time, and then reappeared again about June. At the time in August it was printed at the particular press mentioned in the information. Afterwards it was brought out at a different press, and is now printed there. The articles complained of were leaderettes, two of them following each other. Mr. Nicholson then put in a copy of the paper and read translations of the leaderettes as given in our last issue.

Mr. Nicholson then put in the authority of the Government to prosecute the accused and the certified copy of the declaration made by accused Kelkar to the effect that he was the publisher of the "Poona Vaibhav."

Mr. Gopal Moreshwar Sathe was called and examined by the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that to save public time he would admit, on behalf of his client, the publication of the paper in Bombay.

Mr. Nicholson said that of course they would not accept the statement of counsel until the accused himself made the statement.

The magistrate decided to take evidence on the point, remarking that it would only take a few minutes.

Mr. Sathe said: I am reporter on the Native Press, and a subscriber of the "Poona Vaibhav." As such, he received a copy of the issue of that paper, dated the 11th April 1897.

The right of cross-examination was not exercised.

THE PROSECUTOR.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, said: I filed the informations against the accused, the contents of which were sworn to by me. The translations of the article furnished by the court are substantially correct. (The paragraphs translated were pointed out by witness in an issue of the "Poona Vaibhav" of 11th April last. The paper and the translations were put in.)

Counsel for the defence put no questions to the witness.

The Public Prosecutor next called and examined Vaman Rajaram Gholap, who said I am a cultivator and reside in Poona. I know both accused. First accused Kelkar is the proprietor and editor of the "Poona Vaibhav." He himself never told me so, but I know that he is the editor and proprietor. About 10 or 11 years ago the press was sold to five or six persons by Kelkar, and I was a partner with the purchasers. The transaction was made in September 1896. The press is now called "Vijayanand Press;" formerly it was called "Poona Vaibhav" Press. The second accused is the tenant of it, that is he gives Rs. 15 per month to use the types, press, &c. He has been the printer of the press for the last 17 or 18 months. In April last "Poona Vaibhav" was printed in the same press by second accused. He printed it for the first accused.

Witness was not cross-examined.

The next witness called for the prosecution was Mr. James Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona. He said: On the 28th of July I made a search of the "Vijayanand Press" in the presence of a "panch" under the authority of a warrant issued by his court. The second accused was present on behalf of the press. I found this pamphlet purports to be the original of the articles published in the "Poona Vaibhav" and objected to by the prosecution. I also found the list of subscribers of the "Poona Vaibhav" in the "Veyapari" Press where the paper is new being printed.

The list of subscribers was put in for identification.

Witness was not cross-examined.

THE OFFICE CLERK.

Narayen Chintaman Vaidya, a clerk living in Poona, being examined by Mr. Nicholson said: I know first accused. I was in his service from November 1895 to May last. My business was to address the newspaper. I managed the local advertisements, and the correspondence, etc., was carried on by first accused and sometimes at his instance I did the work. The office of the paper was situated in Gholap's house.

The second accused here interposed that the office of the paper was in a separate place from the printing office.

Witness, continuing, said that the second accused printed the paper and first accused paid him Rs. 60 per mensem for doing so. The first accused used to write the articles which appeared in the paper. He lived at Talegaon. (Being shown the original MSS. of the objectionable articles witness said:) The handwriting looks like that of accused. I can say that it is his handwriting as I was in the habit of receiving MSS. written by him. In the ordinary course we received the manuscript from the first accused, by post. Kelkar himself used to come to the press about once in three or four months. The manuscript was addressed to me at the office. There were very few subscribers to the paper in Bombay in April last, as at that time I posted only four or five copies to an agent in Bombay for distribution. The circulation of the paper was 1100 to 1200 copies. The paper was temporarily stopped, April and in June. When the paper was again started some documents were given to the manager of "Veapari" press and some books remained with me. This was done at the direction of the first accused.

The Public Prosecutor then said that upon the evidence he submitted that a "prima facie" case was established.

THE STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

The first accused Shanker Wiswanath Kelkar being asked the usual question by the Court said that he had nothing to say to this Court, but averred "I am not guilty. I have committed no offence."

The second accused being also asked if he wished to make any statement said:

Narayen Chintaman Vaidya was the manager and the letters manuscripts, were addressed to him and he used to get them. The money &c., was paid by him to me. He used to paste the addresses on the papers and post the same. I printed the paper under instructions from first accused and Narayen Chintaman, who also corrected the proofs.

COMMITTAL.

The magistrate then framed the charge of sedition against both the accused and formally committed them to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INTENDED APPLICATION TO BAIL.

MR. TILAK.

Last evening, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee rose at 5 o'clock, an application was made to his Lordship in connection with bailing Bal Gungadhur Tilak.

Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, said that Mr. Tilak, who had been charged under section 147 A., was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate that afternoon to the Sessions, and he (Mr. Davar) now applied, under Rule 30, to make an order to bring the prisoner up on the occasion when the application for bail was made.

His Lordship: Have you got an affidavit?

Mr. Davar: Yes, and I will read it out to the court.

Mr. Davar then read the following affidavit of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai:—

1. My firm has been instructed to appear and act for Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has this day been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which will be held on or about the 1st day of September next, on a charge framed under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, and who is now detained in Her Majesty's Common Jail, pending his trial. 2. The said Magistrate having refused the application for release of the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak on bail a similar application was made to this Honourable Court on the Appellate Side on the 29th ultimo, when their Lordships, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, disallowed the application inasmuch as the final hearing of the case before the Magistrate was to take place on the 31st idem, their Lordships did not think it necessary to go into the merits of the case or to interfere with the Magistrate's discretion, but intimated that the application might be renewed should there be any longer detention or in case of committal to the Sessions that an application might be made to the Judge in Chambers. 3. I respectfully submit that if the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak is detained in jail with his trial at the Sessions and not enlarged on bail he will be most seriously hampered in his defence and the difficulties of making an adequate defence already very great will be considerably enhanced. It is absolutely necessary that the said accused should personally give us full instructions for his defence without any restraint or impediment. His attendance is likewise necessary to get together his evidence and to arrange about the witnesses who, I am informed, are residing in different parts of the country and get their proofs for instructions of counsel on his behalf. It is also essential for purposes of his defence for the accused personally to inspect his books and papers, all of which have been seized by the Police, and which I am informed are in the Modi character, with which neither I nor any of my assistants is acquainted. 4 I am informed by the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak after inquires made by him that according to the rules of the jail in which he is detained no written matter can pass out of the jail without the same being shown to the jail authorities, nor can the said Bal Gangadhar Tilak hold any conference with any one including his professional advisers, except in the presence of the jail authorities. The said Bal Gangadhar Tilak strongly feels that it will be extremely inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of the defence to give instructions under such restrictions, and that having regard especially to the very serious charge laid against the accused and the nature of the case generally the defence would be greatly handicapped if the accused could not give instructions for his defence or hold consultations with his legal advisers except under the restrictions aforesaid. I submit, moreover, that the accused's books and papers which have already been put in as exhibits and will remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown till the trial of the Sessions, and to which it is necessary for the accused to refer for his defence cannot be removed to jail for his inspection nor can other papers which the accused expects from Poona be all conveniently taken to the jail to be utilized for the defence. 5. The said Bal Gangadhur Tilak is advised and submits that he has a good defence to the charge laid against him and is ready and willing to give substantial bail, and that in the interests of justice this Honourable Court will be pleased to direct his release on bail.

His Lordship: The present application is that he should be brought before me to-morrow morning.

Mr. Davar: The next rule makes it incumbent to give to the other side 48 hours' notice. I am instructed to ask your Lordship to hear the application on Wednesday afternoon when the 48 hours shall have very nearly expired.

His Lordship: I will hear it on Wednesday if it will suit the parties.

Mr. Davar: We will give notice of the present application to the other side to-day. An hour or two short of the 48 hours' notice will not make much difference. If your Lordship says 4 o'clock it will do. It will then be 47 hours. I do not think the other side will object to the notice being short by an hour. We are already in communication with them on the subject.

His lordship: Are the other side willing?

Mr. Davar: We fancy they will make no objection as to an hour being short.

His Lordship: If the other side has no objection, I will hear the application on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Davar: We will write the other side and inform them that your lordship has been good enough to consent to hear the application on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

His Lordship: They must have forty-eight hours' notice, but if they will waive an hour or two, I shall have no objection to hear it on Wednesday at the hour named.

Mr. Davar: We do not think the other side will insist upon 48 hours being completed.

His Lordship: But supposing they object?

Mr. Davar: Then the application may be heard at 5 o'clock when the 48 hours shall have expired.

His Lordship: I hope they won't object. They might count 48 hours from the time the notice is served upon them.

Mr. Davar: The notice is quite ready to be served.

His Lordship: If the other side agrees I will hear the application on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. But if they do not?

Mr. Davar: The 48 hours will expire at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Starling (Clerk of the Crown): It won't expire till 6 o'clock.

His Lordship: In that case I will take it on Thursday morning.

Mr. Davar: We will communicate with the other side at once, and if they will consent to it, the application had better be heard on Wednesday.

His Lordship: Personally I am willing if the other side will not object to it. Under any circumstances let me know if the other side consent to it.

Mr. Davar: We will.

The parties then left the court.

THE RUMOURED DEATH OF TATYA SAHEB.

There were persistent rumours in the town that the younger Natu (Tatya Saheb) had died at Thana, but we learn on good authority that there is no foundation for the allegation.

MILITARY NEWS.

LEAVE of absence is granted to Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, R. E., Military Works, Bombay Defences Division, from 4th August to 2nd September next.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

The following are full particulars of the trooping programme during next cold season:—

Transport Nubia arrives in Bombay 8th October with 7th Batt. East Lancashire Regt. and drafts; leaves Bombay 15th with details. Simla arrives 22nd October with 1st Batt. North Staffordshire and drafts; leaves 29th with details.

Dilwara arrives 4th November with "J" Battery R. H. A., 52nd Field Battery and drafts; leaves 11th November with 3rd Batt. Manchester Regt. for Aden, taking 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Aden.

Dunera arrives 19th November with 11th and 25th Field Batteries; leaves 25th with 1st East Lancashire, "M" Battery R. H. A., and 17th Field Battery.

Nubia arrives 10th December with 1st South Wales Borderers and drafts; leaves 17th December with 5th and 9th Field Batteries and details.

Simla arrives 24th December with drafts; leaves 31st December with details. Dilwara arrives 6th January with drafts; leaves 13th with details. Dunera arrives 21st January with drafts; leaves 28th with details. Nubia arrives 10th February with drafts; leaves 17th with details. Simla arrives 25th February with drafts; leaves 2nd March with details.

Dilwara arrives 10th March with drafts; leaves 17th with details. Either the ninth or tenth outward voyage may be via the Cape to bring the 1st Middlesex Regiment to India, the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment proceeding to England by the homeward voyage.

No. 25 Company Western Division R. A. and the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment arrive early in January by a Colonial transport, in which the 7th Southern and 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will leave India.

The movements of the 5th and 9th Lancers between India and the Cape and of the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers and 1st Lincolnshire Regiment between India and Egypt are to be carried out under arrangements made in India.

THE LUCKNOW SEDITION CASE.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED.

THE trial of Maulvi Hidayet Rasool was concluded on Thursday, when the accused was again unrepresented by counsel. The evidence for the defence was inconclusive, and the Maulvi said he had not been allowed time enough to prepare his defence, whilst no lawyer would help him for fear of the Sirkar. The defence having closed the Magistrate addressed the accused in Urdu saying that he (the Maulvi) was called to the Magistrate's house to be warned that Government did not approve of such meetings, and was told that if anything was said against the Government or Her Majesty the Queen, he would be prosecuted. When the notice was issued for the second meeting, he was again warned. The Maulvi's language had been most reprehensible, although witnesses for the defence said they heard nothing in the shape of disrespectful language or of a tendency to create disaffection. The Police Superintendent had taken notes when the accused was speaking against the Queen and the Government. The Magistrate proceeded to analyse the evidence for and against the accused, and pointed out that three members of his own creed testified against him. In the result the accused was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 107 of the Civil Procedure Code, as he was unable to produce two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each for good behaviour. No respectable natives attended the Court, and no pleader would defend the accused.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A STABLE WALL.

ON Sunday night, the north wall of a buffalo stable, occupied by a Mahomedan, named Valli Kumali, and situated in the Pathan Street, suddenly collapsed, killing thirteen she-buffaloes under the debris. At the time of the accident the stable, which is a large one, contained fifty she-buffaloes. Out of these thirteen animals that were secured on that side of the wall which fell down were killed, while the rest, which were tied on the south side of the stable, escaped injury. The south wall of an adjoining house was damaged by the fallen wall. The Executive Engineers Department of the Municipality were informed. The fallen debris was cleared, and the carcasses were removed. The occupiers of the stable values the thirteen buffaloes killed at Rs. 1,300, while damage to the stable is estimated at Rs. 1,000. Fortunately no person was injured.—On Sunday afternoon, a two-storeyed house, belonging to Maneckji Edulji, a Parsee, at Kamatigoora 1st Street, cracked through the centre, and a part of the back wall fell. There were twelve tenants in the house at the time, but none of them was injured. The house was then vacated.

THE publishers are awaking after the Jubilee season. Among the autumn announcements are Captain Trotter's "Life of Brigadier Nicholson;" "Life of Roddy Owen" by his sister, and a volume of short biographies of twelve Indian statesmen, written by Dr. George Smith, all published by Murray. The subjects of the latter volume include both the Lawrences, Outram, Maine and others "A Life of Sir Charles Tilston Bright," the pioneer of electric telegraphy, appears shortly, also one of Sir Stamford Raffler, the founder of Singapore. The reviewers say that Marion Crawford's new story, "A Rose of Yesterday," is nothing but a tract on the divorce question.

HENLEY REGATTA, which was favoured with splendid weather, concluded on July 16. The two first days disposed of all the preliminary heats and left for the final day's programme all the finals and the semi-finals of the Diamond Sculls. These were won by Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club and the American Ten Eyck in even time, the result of whose meeting is not yet received. Leander have had to relinquish the Grand Challenge Cup to New College, Oxford, but defeated them in the Steward's Cup final. In the Ladies' Plate Eton beat Emmanuel College, Oxford. In the Visitors' challenge Cup, Trinity College, Oxford beat Jesus College, Cambridge. For the Thames Challenge Cup Kingston beat Christ Church, Oxford, and for the Wyfold Challenge Cup Kingston beat Jesus College, Cambrige.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			26
	Chukla	1		
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			23
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	1		
D	Khetwady			4
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			46
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada	1		
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			20
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			5
	Worli			
	Water Division			5
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			15
	St. George's			
	Adamji Peerbhoy	1		
	Grant Road			
	Total	2	2	149

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvi			26
	Chukla			
	Umarkhadi			
	Dongri			
C	Market			27
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Khumbarwada			
D	Khetwadi			8
	Girgaum			
	Chaupati	Nil.	Nil.	
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			53
	Tadwadi			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			18
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			3
	Worli			
	Water Division			
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			
	Jain			
	Arthur Road			15
	St. George's			
	Grant Road			
	Gocukdas Tejpal			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Warl Bunder			
	Total.. ..	Nil.	Nil.	157

Total to date...12,692 10,732

CHOLERA RETURNS.

SATURDAY. Attacks.	Deaths.
45	42
SUNDAY.	
20	30

REPORTED POVERTY AMONGST MILL-HANDS.

Yesterday morning Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., and Mr. C. C. James, accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Jennings, paid a visit to No. 10 District (Mahim, Parel and Worlee) with a view to ascertain whether there unusual poverty now exists among the mill-hands, as had been reported. The Jacob Sassoon Mill at Sopari Baugh Road was first visited, and from enquiries made amongst a number of hands employed in the mill, it appeared that the operatives were in good condition and well cared for. The Committee next visited the chawl in the neighbourhood of Currey Road, and ascertained that a number of people residing in that chawl were off work. This the people explained by saying that it was a fast-day: a like condition was observed amongst the persons residing in chawls at Elphinstone Road and also in chawls behind the Visram Market at Lallwady. From what they observed, the Committee are of opinion that the people in the district cannot be said to be in want, but that it is probable that instead of the friends and relatives dependent on the bread-winners of the family, being in their villages, as is usual at this time of the year, they have come down to reside with them in Bombay. These circumstances have led to overcrowding, and possibly the expense of feeding them is greater in Bombay than in the mofussil. Only one person was observed suffering from diarrhœa in a chawl at Currey Road. The inspection, which commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, lasted for four hours.

OBSERVATION HOSPITALS.

On Sunday evening there were remaining under observation in the Pilgrim shed at Mallet Bunder 42 and in the Wari Bunder Hospital 44 patients. In the Pilgrim shed at Wari Bunder the Plague Committee have put up a steam sterilizer to disinfect clothes, &c. This has prevented the loss of a good many valuable articles of clothing which would otherwise have been destroyed. The machine has been working satisfactorily.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDIE.

From telegraphic information received in Bombay yesterday morning by the Plague Committee, it appears that on Sunday the total mortality from all causes at Cutch Mandvie was thirteen, out of which five deaths were due to plague, one in hospital and four in the city. Twenty-eight patients were under treatment in the hospitals.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The hospital return from July 16th to 31st:—Admissions 4, death 1, discharges 3, one being a non-plague case—remaining under treatment 6.

PLAGUE NO LONGER AT JEDDAH.

Mr. Abdul Hoosein Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi writes:—My Jeddah agents, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell and Co., inform me that plague has entirely disappeared there.

LOWER DAMAUN.

There was only one death on Saturday, a Mahomedan of Kharewadi having died of plague. During the month of July the total mortality was 64. The plague in its last death throes is now confined to a small area in a corner of the village of Kharewadi, where almost all the few plague deaths recorded during the month of July occurred. The victims are mostly from among the Mahomedan community, which, unlike the other Mahomedan communities, allowed the authorities to disinfect their houses. Throughout the plague the Mohomedans of Kharevadi and Ganchivad defied the Government authorities successfully in the matter of compulsory segregation and opposed any measure towards disinfecting and fumigating their houses and obstinately abstained from taking from any doctor or hakim any medicine and entirely devoted themselves night and day to fervent prayers to their "Alla" with the result that after 300 from among them had fallen victims, the plague died of itself, and for upwards of a month both Kharewadi and Ghanchivad have been entirely free. The proprietor of Kharewadi, Mr. Ebrahim Yusuf, entertains enlightened views, and on the outbreak in his village he allowed every facility for disinfecting houses, introduced doctoring and taking medicine, and though plague has not altogether disappeared from his village, yet it is dying out and the victims up to date would not exceed 75.

BOMBAY CONCERT IN BATAVIA.

MRS. STEPHEN, who as Miss Pedraza not so long ago charmed audiences in Bombay with her violin playing, organised a concert in Batavia, in aid of the famine-stricken people in Bombay. The Dutch settlers in Batavia are clever and critical musicians, and rather deprecated the idea of English people attempting to carry out successfully a musical programme. But Mrs. Stephen with the sympathetic assistance of Mesdames Schroeder, Gairdner en Howes, and Messrs. Joza, S'regl, Ader, and Belle, gave the people of Batavia a very delightful evening concert, the result being that eight hundred rupees were available for the charitable purpose which prompted Mrs. Stephen's kindly musical efforts.

The programme was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

1 Andante and Trio op. 49 ..... Mendelssohn.
For Piano, Violin and Cello.
2 *a* Winterlied ..... Henning von Ross
b Schlafied ..... Moskowski.
Soprano solo.
3 Fantasia appassionata ..... Vieuxtemps.
Violin, solo.
4 Scherzo (Bis. moll) ..... Chopin.
Piano solo.
5 *a* Abendgebet ..... Wilfert.
b Gavotte ..... Popper
Cello solo.
6 *a* Ritournelle ..... Chaminade.
b Du wundersusses Kind ..... Kirchner.
Soprano solo.
7 *a* Berceuse ..... Henselt
b Alceste de Gluck. Caprice sur les airs de ballet. Saint Saens.
Piano solo.
8 Andante et Scherzo and Trio op. 99 ..... Schubert.
For Piano, Violin, and Cello.

The local papers thus describe Mrs. Stephen's performance on the violin:—

Now listen to the diabolical strains of conflicting passions which Mrs. Stephen's bow is calling forth from her violin. And then say, whether it is no favour, no bliss to interpret in sound what we all feel in the bottom of our hearts and what otherwise could never be brought to light. A concert like that of last night has not been given here for years; careful preparation and deep study were evident, everything had been based on sound knowledge, good-will and disinterested self-devotion. The very first number, part of one of Mendelssohn's Trios, brought us into that happy state of mind, which it is the privilege of the music of that apostle of art always to arouse. Mrs Stephen's appearance before the public was one of the never-to-be-forgotten impressions of this concert. If the statuesque attitudes now and then unconsciously assumed were a delight to the eye, at times as if enraptured in a dream, and then again passionately dominating her instrument in Vieuxtemps' fantasia, she proved herself an artiste of rare gifts. Her tone is rather thin than full, and she does not always grip the chords at the right place, but she plays with a nerve and a firmness which are in the highest degree valuable. Those who have heard Mrs. Konig-Bruckner from Burmah here in 1893, may form some idea of the performance of this Spanish lady, which is more tender, more firm, while the tone and touch of the Burmese artist are more powerful. Mrs. Stephen, who in her style, recalls her celebrated countryman, Pablo de Sarasate, to our minds, possesses technical abilities seldom displayed by ladies, arpeggio, flageolet effects, and double stopping, well forth as from a fountain of sound ever mystifying the audience. What self-command in the furious strains of the Saltarelle, and what intense depth in the melody of the first part! It was a pity that the performer had no better instrument. The melody, which in Simon's Berceuse should unravel itself like a golden thread, suffered in the faint response of the violin to the player's best efforts.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE list of business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday noon, includes:—

Questions put by the Honorable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare:—

Will Government be pleased to appoint a Commission to hold a public inquiry into the alleged grievances in connection with the plague operations in Poona?

Has Government enquired into the serious allegations made by Pandita Ramabai in her letter dated 18th May, 1897, published in the "Bombay Guardian" of the 22nd May in connection with the Management of the Poona Plague Hospital?

Will Government be pleased to state the result of such inquiry?

There are numerous other questions on the list including one as under which stands in the name of Mr. Tilak, and which, needles to say, he will not ask, viz., will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement regarding the petitions received by the Poona Plague Committee against the improper administration of the plague rules or the conduct of the persons engaged therein, showing (a) the name and address of the complainant, (b) the nature of the complaint, and (c) how it was disposed of? What is the total number of such petitions received by the Plague Committee or its Chairman?

The Papers to be presented to the Council include:—(1) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 402, dated the 25th February 1897, and of its accompaniment, together with a copy of the amended Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of "The Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892."

(2) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 686, dated the 19th March 1897—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

(3) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 803, dated the 24th April 1897—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891.

(4) Copies of the papers referred to in the reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1897-98.

Bills and orders of the day:—

(1) A Bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay—*Third reading.*

(2) A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, as amended by Act II. of 1888—*First reading.*

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases and deaths from plague reported to Government during the week ending July 30, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	24	16
Karachi	2	1
Poona	13	5
Districts.		
Surat	5	5
Thana	4	0
Poona	49	47
Satara	67	50
Kolaba	4	3
Territories.		
Baroda	5	4
Kolhapur	4	3
Cutch	44	33
Total	221	107

The mortality roll now stands as follows:—

Total deaths previously registered	30,186
" week ending July 30	167
	30,353

Seven of the Bombay cases were imported.

THE entries for the Durand Football Tournament will close on the 7th instant. The following teams have entered: The Black Watch and York and Lancaster Regiments, the Connaught Rangers, the Somersetshire Light Infantry and the Simla Volunteers. The camp will open on September 1st and the tournament will begin on the 16th.

A MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BAR.

A PRIVATE meeting of the Bombay Bar was held yesterday afternoon, in their chambers at the High Court, for the purpose of considering the following memorial sent by Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirshaw, secretary to the Pleaders' Association, to the Judges of the High Court, who submitted the same for an expression of opinion of the local Bar on the subject contained in the memorial. The following is a copy of the memorial:—

To R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Registrar, High Court, Bombay.

Sir,—In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Pleaders' Association, I have the honour to submit the following representation in the matter of Rule 27-A of the rules of the High Court for the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court. The said rules require that a pleader of the High Court, who is a Bachelor of Laws of the Bombay University, may, at the discretion of their lordships, be admitted as an advocate provided that he is a pleader of ten years' standing, and has, prior to the date of his application for such admission, ceased to practise as such for one year. The Association begs respectfully to submit that a pleader of ten years' standing, in whose favour their lordships may reasonably be expected to exercise the discretion vested in them by the above rule, must necessarily be a pleader of somewhat extensive practice. To him one year's loss of practice would mean such a heavy loss as to render it well-nigh impossible for him to think of availing himself of the privilege that was intended to be extended to pleaders by the above rule. The further condition, however, which requires that the cessation from practice for one year should be prior to the date of the application for admission as advocate, the Association ventures to submit, practically renders the above rule nugatory in the case of practising pleaders. No pleader of ten years' standing, the Association ventures confidently to submit, can ordinarily be expected to cease practice for one year and take the risk of his application for admission as advocate being then rejected. The Association believes that this condition about cessation of practice has been copied from a somewhat similar condition to be found in the rules obtaining in England for the calling to the Bar of solicitors of five years' standing. This condition, in the case of solicitors in England, does not require them to cease to practise for one year, and from the latter part of the provision is apparently intended for giving an opportunity to the members of the Inns of Court and the Law Society to submit any personal objection they may have to any particular applicant. As a High Court pleader of ten years' standing applying for the benefit of Rule 27-A, with a reasonable chance of success, will in almost every instance be personally known to their lordships, the Association venture to submit that there is no necessity of reproducing here a rule which the large number of solicitors scattered all over the country may have rendered desirable in England. The Association further submit that the work done by the pleaders of the High Court is more akin to that of advocates than solicitors, and that, while the English rule requires only five years' standing for a solicitor to be called to the Bar, our rule insists upon a much longer standing—namely, ten years—a standing which, under 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 184, qualifies a High Court pleader for the judgeship of this Honourable Court. In view of the above circumstances, the Association respectfully trusts that their lordships will be pleased to remove the condition as to cessation from practice, laid down in Rule 27-A, and make it feasible for a practising pleader to avail himself of the benefit of the rule. The Association submits that the proposed modification of the rule, while being fair and reasonable in itself, will not lead to any undesirable result, inasmuch as, under the rule, it will always be in the discretion of their lordships to grant or refuse an application for admission as an advocate. If, however, their lordships should not think fit to remove altogether the condition in question, the Association submits, that in order to advocate the risk of a pleader's application being rejected after cessation from practice for a year (in such case useless), the rule should be modified so as to enable a pleader to apply, while still in practice, and to impose the condition only in the event of and upon his application being granted, the year of cessation to commence upon the same event. The Association further submits that, while considering the change above proposed, their lordships would also be pleased to consider the desirability of extending the benefit of the rule to all High Court pleaders, instead of restricting it to such pleaders as are Bachelors of Laws.—I have, &c.

Rule 27-A, above referred to, is as follows:—In the case of a pleader of the High Court of not less than ten years' standing who is a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay, and who has ceased to practise at least for one year prior to the date of his application, the Chief Justice and Judges may, in special cases, dispense with the attendance and examination required by the foregoing rules 25 to 27 inclusive.

The condition about cessation of practice, above referred to, is as follows:—A student who, previously to, his admission at the Inns of Court, was a solicitor in practice for not less than five years, may be examined for calling to the Bar without keeping any terms, and may be called to the Bar upon passing the public examination required by these rules without keeping any terms, provided that such solicitor has given at least twelve months' notice in writing to each of the four Inns of Court and to the Incorporated Law Society of his intention to seek to call to the Bar and produces a certificate signed by two members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society that he is a fit and proper person to be called to the Bar. (Weekly Notes, 1894, p. 53.)

The meeting of the Bar held last evening was largely attended, and one or two members had specially come down to Bombay from outstations. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, presided. Mr. Starling proposed we understand that the Bar is of opinion that it is not desirable to make any change at present in Rule 27-A, of the High Court rules with regard to the admission of advocates; and that this opinion of the Bar should be communicated to the Chief Justice in a letter setting forth the reasons for arriving at such opinion. Mr. J. Macpherson proposed, as an amendment, that no change should be made in the Rule 27-A, other than a modification thereof so as to enable a pleader of ten years' standing to apply, whilst still in practice, and so as to impose the condition only in the event of his application being granted. On a division, there were 12 votes for and 18 against the amendment. On the original proposition being put to vote, there were 19 votes for and 11 against it. The original proposition was declared carried; and a sub-committee was appointed to embody the reasons for the opinion of the Bar in the letter to be written to the Chief Justice.

CAN AN AGENT CHARGE INTEREST TO HIS PRINCIPAL?

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, CHIEF JUDGE.)

HAJI ABDUL SATAR HAJI ABDUL VAYED AND CO. Vs. BACHOO ALLY.

MR. KAZEE KABERUDIN, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Chotalal, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant being represented by Mr. Cawasji B. Setna, solicitor.

The plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,927-5-0, being the balance due at the foot of the defendants agency account. The plaintiffs are merchants, carrying on business on a large scale in Japanese goods, and acted as commissioned agents for the defendant in Bombay.

The defendant kept a shop at Kampti, and ordered out goods from the plaintiff's firm in Bombay.

Mr. Cawasji, for the defendant, contended that the account was barred by limitation; that a sum of Rs. 240 for rebate should be deducted out of the amount claimed, and that the plaintiffs should not be allowed to calculate interest for the period when he got goods on credit.

The Chief Judge, in disposing of the suit, said that the point of limitation was not tenable on the face of the letters that had been produced by the plaintiffs as having been received from defendant concerning the rebate. His Honour could not help holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to it. The main question therefore was, as regarded interest, the rate of which was nine per cent, could an agent charge interest to his principal, of the period, for which he purchased goods on credit? It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that a purchase of this kind was due to personal credit, and therefore the agent was entitled to charge interest for that period; but after reading section 207 in the storey on agency, his Honour thought it was clear that it could not be so. The section says: "It may also be stated, as generally true, that all profits, which are made by an agent in the course of business of his principal, belong to the latter. Indeed, this doctrine is so firmly established upon principals of public policy, that no agent will be permitted to take beyond a reasonable compensation for his services or to hold any profits incidentally obtained in the execution of his duty, even if it be sanctioned by usage. Such a usage has been stigmatised as a usage of fraud and plunder. Where the profits were made by a violation of duty, it would be obviously unjust to allow the agent to reap the fruits of his own misconduct. And where the profits are made in the ordinary course of the business of the agency, it must be presumed that the parties intended that the principal should have the benefit thereof." His Honour took this view and directed the plaintiffs to deduct all that interest which the plaintiffs charged the defendant with for the period, when the goods were taken by them on credit and he had not to pay for the same for the period for which the interest was charged, Rs. 80 should therefore be deducted out of the amount claimed by the plaintiffs. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,804-7-5 and costs and Rs. 85 were certified as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' counsel.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Lieut F Wall, Indian Medical (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for employment of famine duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Rontgen rays, which have been employed to examine the interior of bombs with success by M. Girard, are now enlisted in the service of the French customs by M. Pallain. We are afraid some of the newspapers have exaggerated the dread importance of this la test application. No doubt some contraband articles may be detected in this way, but certainly others cannot. Might not a smuggler of lace, for instance, be able to stow as much as he likes of it in his bag and without fearing detection by the rays? We hear of cigarettes being discovered by this new Ithuriel, but probably the metal box containing them was the cause of it. Cigars and cigarettes, as well as lace, are vegetable matter, more or less transparent to the rays, and one could easily select and pack them so as to escape the vigilance of the "dounier." Perhaps we shall presently see tobaccos and other articles offered for sale "warranted X-ray proof." Professional smugglers may also subscribe to the Rontgen Society.

The "mate" of Paraguay (Ilex Paraguayensis) is a bush from which the South Americans prepare a kind of tea. It was discovered towards the end of the 18th century by the Jesuit missionaries, and grows wild in the forests of tropical America. The Indians collect and dry the leaves, which are ground in mills, those of Parana and St. Catherine, for example, and the powder is packed for transport. According to Dr. Caminhoa, mate is less exciting than tea or coffee, about as stimulating as green tea, and more diuretic than coffee. Some think that mateine, the active principle of mate tea, is the same alkaloid as cafeine, others that it is different because it acts directly on the muscles, whereas cafeine only acts upon them through the nerve centres. Be that as it may mateine would appear to increase the vital activity in every way; and it does not cause sleeplessness, even when taken in a large quantity.

Several authors at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century mention a man who had lost both his eyes, but could see through his nose. An account of him is given in the "Oculus Artificialis Teledioptricus" of Joannis Zahn. It appears that he lived in the country, and had the misfortune to lose his right eye when a child, and his left, when somewhat older, by falling from a cherry-tree upon a spike, which mutilated his nose and cheek. After the wound had healed he found that he could see, through the cavity of his nose, not merely the daylight, but the colours of the flowers around him. During the next five or six years he learned to distinguish objects brought under his nose. M. E. Douillot, a French physiologist, explains the phenomenon by supposing that the membranes, and particularly the retina at the base of the eye, were sound, and that an opening communicating with the nose permitted the light to reach the retina through the nose. It is well-known that if light enters a dark room by a narrow aperture it will form an image or picture on a screen there, and something of the kind happened in the case of the man who saw with his nose.

Those who doubt the existence of a hot core inside the earth will not find much confirmation of their views in the deep borings made at Paruschowitz, near Rybnik, in Upper Silesia. For a depth of 1½ miles it has been found that the temperature increases about 1 deg. Fahrenheit for 50 feet of descent, that is to say, the last results given by a very deep borehole are no exception to the rule. If we infer that the temperature goes on increasing at this rate a depth of 40 or 50 miles would give us the temperature at which rock fuses. Some of these deep bores have revealed unsuspected treasures. That at Sperenberg discovered a mass of rock salt, and that at Paruschowitz a 8'3 seam of coal. Both of these were undertaken by the Prussian Government.

The third volume of the "Annee Psychologique," published by Binet, Beaunis, and Ribot, well-known French psychologists, has, among other matters, an article on the pulse at different hours of the day which shows the influence of meals on the circulation, and tends to confirm the remark of Cæsar, "Three days of diet can make a man a poltroon." It also treats of the effect of muscular work on the mind, and of emotions on the heart, and breathing. Fear is shown to be stimulating and not depressing in its origin, a fact which is reasonable, since fear is meant to put us in defence or flight. There is also an interesting inquiry into the recollections of infancy, which in general date from the age of 2 to 4 years, though some persons can remember their "year one." In addition, this valuable year-book contains summary and analysis of the psychological work done during 1896.

M. Milne-Edwards, the well-known French naturalist, recently described a new kind of monkey found in the mountains of Thibet. The animal which is large, has a furry coat and a nose, a real nose, of the "tip-tilted" fashion. It is seldom nowadays that a new animal of comparatively tall figure is found by naturalists.

The Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy has issued a set of coloured pictures of clouds as they are classified for the use of observers at sea. There are twelve different views printed on one sheet 23 by 28 inches. The views are reproduced from paintings, and are more typical than those in the "Cloud Atlas" already mentioned in this column. The price of the sheet is only 40 cents and for 60 cents the views can be had on separate sheets, with descriptive letterpress.

Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. have sent out a prospectus of "The Life-Story of the late Sir Charles Tilston Bright, C.E., M.P.," which they propose to publish by subscription. The life of this pioneer of telegraphy was brilliant and chequered, though comparatively brief, and the tale of it should be deeply interesting if well told. Sir Charles was the first to lay a Transatlantic cable, and to connect India with the United Kingdom, and the West Indies with the American Continent by telegraph. In Parliament he did his best to promote the extension of the telegraph to the Colonies. The book will contain fresh light on various important undertakings, especially the first Transatlantic cable, of which many accounts have been written, but none altogether trustworthy. It is written by Mr. Edward Bright, C.E., the well-known inventor, and Mr. Charles Bright, C.E., F.R.S.E. The former is brother of Sir Charles, and took part in some of his expeditions and enterprises; the latter is a son of Sir Charles, and also distinguished as a telegraph engineer. A large portion of the memoir is drawn from diaries or private documents, and reads "more like romance than the plain story of a man of science."

Lord Kelvin's mirror instrument and siphon recorder for receiving messages on submarine cables have now a possible rival in the Ader apparatus, which has been tried on the Brest to St. Pierre Transatlantic cable, where it seems to have given 600 signals a minute, or one-third more than the recorder. On the Marseilles to Algiers cable it gave 1,000 signals a minute, whereas the other instruments in use only gave 600 signals. There are about 15 signals to the average English word.

Great part of the rubber from the West Coast of Africa is produced by lianas, or climbers, belonging to the "Llandolphia." One of these, the N'djembo of Fernan-Vaz, in the French Congo, gives a very elastic gum, whereas the Mulumba gives a very poor quality, it being too resinous. An interesting paper on the subject was recently read before the Academic des Sciences, Paris.

The Bullivant nets, regarded as a protection against torpedoes, have been suppressed in the French Navy by the Minister of Marine, not only in ships on service, but in those under construction. It is proposed to utilise them for making dams, stockades, &c.

Mr. F. T. Jervis-Smith has drawn attention to the fact that thunderstorms are likely to disturb the working of the wireless telegraph. One which he has constructed was disabled by a thunderstorm five miles off. Apparently some flashes of lightning set up electrical waves in the ether, which can act on the receiver of the wireless telegraph like the atheric waves of the signals.

The "Photoscope" of Messrs. Ross and Co., New Bond-street, is a camera like a binocular glass, which can also be used as a binocular. It carries films for 30 or 40 exposures, and is focussed like a binocular. The largest picture it takes is 2 by 2 inches.

The colours of birds' eggs are apt to change tint and fade on exposure to light. Blue eggs generally become purplish, and then greyish. Brown or olive green eggs are more stable in the tint. This alteration in colour is easily proved by protecing a part of the shell against the light.

A keeper of the Zoological Society of London has left for Bechuanaland, to bring home the young male giraffe presented to the Queen, on the occasion of her Jubilee, by the Chief Bathoen. It was caught three years ago in the Khalahari desert, and is now at Garanaka, near Kanye.

Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S., has an electric laundry. It is not only lighted by the electricity, but all the irons used are heated by the same means. Each iron is connected by flexible wires to a metal hanger or hook supported by the table. There are three large tables, and 32 laundresses in the establishment, which is connected with a hospital of the city.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place early in August, at Bray Parish Church, between Mr. George Sarel, 11th P.W.O., Bengal Lancers, second son of the late Lieutenant-General H. A. Sarel, C.B., and of Mrs. Sarel, Monk's Grove, Chertsey, and Miss Annie Ross, youngest daughter of Mr. L. Ross, and sister of Mrs. David Tod, Creek House, Bray, Berks.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
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6 PERFECT TABLETS IN A BOX 1/6
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For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s., 8s., and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
We are Sole Agents for all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the offices of this paper.

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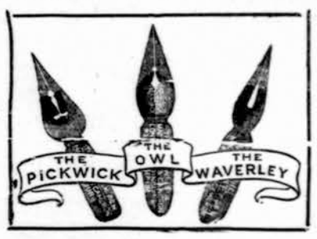
Recommend 007 Newspapers
"They are a Treasure."
Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.


They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool, fragrant Cigarette.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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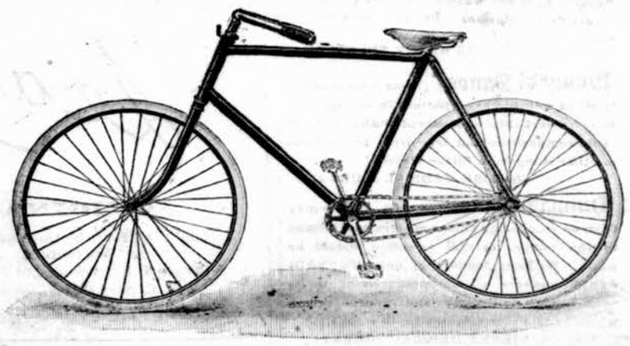
AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



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BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Matchless for the hands' and complexion.
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap.

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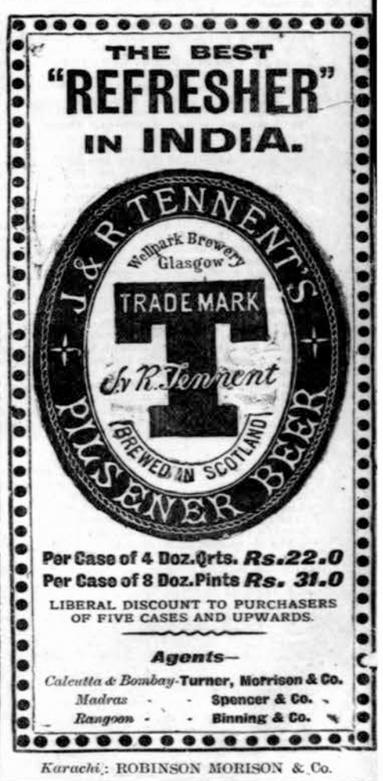

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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ATKINSON'S NEWEST PERFUME AOLINE (Regd.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

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"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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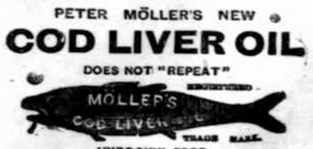
DOES NOT "REPEAT"



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